THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] SATURDAY, 21 JANUARY, 1837. [NO. 9363.

FOR LONDON, CALLING ON THE COAST.---The *Cambridge*, 800 tons, *J. A. Douglas*, commander, is daily expected, and will be dispatched in about a fortnight after arrival. For passage, apply at the office of Messrs. *Dirom Carter, and Co.*—Bombay, 21st January, 1837.

FOR LONDON, touching at the Cape, the ship "*Carnatic*," *Capt. Brodie*; to sail on 1st February. Apply at the office of Messrs. *Edmond, Bibby and Co.*—Rampart Row, 21st Jan., 1837.

FOR LONDON, calling on the Coast, the teak-built ship MOFFATT, 820 tons, Captain *Bolton*. To sail 5th Feb. For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. *Macvicar Burn and Co.*—Rampart row.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Aliquis*, of 700 tons, *John McFee*, commander, to sail 25th February. Has good poop accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage, apply to *Messrs. Duncan Gibb and Co.*—Dady's Buildings, 21st Jany. 1837.

THE TRIUMPH, 600 tons, *Capt. Green*; will leave for London, touching at the Cape, the first week in February. For passage apply to *Messrs. Remington, and Co.* or *Capt. Green*, at their office.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ship CHESHIRE, D. CAMPBELL, commander; will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to *Higginson and Cardwell.*—Rampart row, 21st January, 1837.

FOR FREIGHT OF OPIUM ONLY.—The *Eleanor*, Capt. *Lyons*. Will be dispatched in a few days for Lintin. Apply at Messrs. *Dirom Carter and Co.'s* office.---Bombay, 21st January, 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—That Probate of the last will and testament of *Cajee Shumsoodeen bin Cajee Ahmed Sumgasury*, late of Bombay, Mahomedan, inhabitant, deceased, may be granted to *Moullum Ally Sahib bin Fuzloodeen Devaker*, executor therein named, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 19th day of January, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,—*Petitioner's Proctor.*

اشتہار

ورسو پریم کور منہی عرض کروہ است

برای کرفتن اخری وصایت وصیت نامہ

قاضی شمس الدین بن

سیکے سری واوہ خواہ

علی صاحب بن فضل الدین ویو یکر کہ

نام ایشان ور وصا نامہ مرقوم نبود وہ

وصی خود مقرر کروہ است ہمہ وا بستکان

و یرا معلوم کردو ۱۹ جانیواری ۱۸۳۷

جاج ہین کاک وکیل عرض کنندہ

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature, at Bombay, that letters of administration of the goods, chattels and credits of *Mooljee Megjee*, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, may be granted to *Toolseydass Megjee*, also of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, the brother of the deceased, all persons interested are hereby apprized.—Dated this 16th day of January, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS,—*Proctor.*

શ્રી•મુમબઇવાલો•ફીનકુ•મરનાર•મુલ
જી•મેગજીનાં•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનુ• અખ
તીઆરનાંમુ•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•જુ
ડીકેટરની•શુપરીમ•કોરટમો•તુલશીદાશ•
મેગજી•તેબી•શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•ફીનકુ•રેકેવા
શી•તથા•એ•મરનારનો•તાબ•એ•ધણીએ
અરજ•કીધેછે•જે•મકને•મલે—એ•વાશતે
શરવે•લોકો•જેકોઇ•કેનાં•બાબશાતા•હોએ
તેનાંઓને•અકેર•કરે—તારીખ ૧૬ મી•જા
નીવારી ૧૮૩૭ ❀

કેચ—કબલીકુ—મારીશ—વકીલ•

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration, of the estate and effects of *Nowrojee Cawasjee*, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, may be granted to *Manockjee Nowrojee*, all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 19th day of January, 1837.

HENRY A. WOODHOUSE,
Petitioner's Proctor.

શ્રી•મુમબઇવાલો•પારશી•મરનાર•નવરો
જી•કાવશજીની•શરવે•માલ•મીલકતનુ•અ
ખતીઆરનાંમુ•લેવા•શાકુ•શ્રી•મુમબઇની•
જુડીકેટરની•શુપરીમ•કોરટમો•માંણેકજી•
નવરોજીએ•અરજ•કીધેછે•જે•મકને•મલે—
એ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•જેકોઇ•કેનાં•બાબ
શાતા•હોએ•તેનાંઓને•અકેર•થાએ—તારી
ખ ૧૯ મી•જાનીવારી ૧૮૩૭ ❀

કેનરી•આલદરશાન•વુડકાકુશ
અરજ•કરનારનો•વકીલ

SUPREME COURT.---Application having been made to the supreme court of judicature at Bombay, that letters of administration with the last will and testament annexed, of all and singular, the goods and chattels, rights and credits of *John Simpson*, late a Major in the service of the Hon'ble East India Company, on their Bombay establishment, deceased, may be granted to *Oswald William* KETTERER, Esq., Registrar of this Hon'ble Court, all persons concerned, are hereby apprized thereof.---Dated this 16th day of January, 1837.

GEORGE HANCOCK,---*Proctor for Petitioner.*

SUPREME COURT.---Pursuant to a decree of His Majesty's supreme court of judicature at Bombay, bearing date the 19th day of November, 1836, made in a cause of *Nathoobhoy Ramdass, and Ramcooverboye*, widow, against *Madowdass Runsorddass, and Davidass Hurjeevandass*, by original bill, *Nathoobhoye Ramdass*, against *Madowdass Runsordass, and Davidass Hurjeevaudass, and Nathoobhoye Ramdass*, against *Madowdass Runsordass, Moolevuhoo*, widow, *and Munmohundass Davidass*, executing and executor of the last will and testament of *Davidass Hurjeevundass*, deceased, by bills of revivor, the creditors and pecuniary legatees of *Ramdass Manordass*, the testator in the pleadings mentioned (who died on or about the 17th day of February 1808) are forthwith to come in and prove their debts and claim their legacies, before *William Fenwick, Esq.*, the master of the said court, at his chambers, in the old secretariate premises, at Bombay aforesaid, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said decree.---Dated this 19th day of January, 1837.

H. W. MORRIS,
Solicitor for the defendants Davidass Runsordass.

શ્રી•મુમબઇની•પારશી•[illegible]•શુપરીમ•કોર
ટમોથી•તારીખ ૧૯ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૩૬ ને
દીને•કેઠલ•કરેલા•કજીઆમો•કુટંમનાંમુ•આ
ધકુછે•તેમો•નકુલાઇ•રામદાશ•તથા•વીઢવા
રામકુવરબાઇ•કરીઆદી•કરનાર•તથા•માકુ
ધવદાશ•રણશોરદાશ•તથા•દેવીદાશ•કરજી
વંનદાશ•જવાબ•દેનારાઓ•આગલા•કજીઆ
મો—તથા•નકુલાઇ•રામદાશ•કરીઆદી•કર
નાર•તથા•માકુધવદાશ•રણશોરદાશ•તથા
દેવીદાશ•કરજીવંનદાશ•જવાબ•દેનારાઓ•
તથા•નકુલાઇ•રામદાશ•કરીઆદી•કરનાર
તથા•માકુધવદાશ•રણશોરદાશ•તથા•વીઢ
વા•મુલીવકુ•તથા•મનમોકુનદાશ•દેવીદાશ
તે•વકીલાતેણ•તથા•વકીલ•મરનાર•દેવીદા
શ•કરજીવંનદાશનાં•છેલ્લાં•વીલનાં•તે•જવા
બ•દેનારાઓ•તે•કાલમો•જે•કજીઓ•
તાજે•કીધેછે•તેમો•વાશતે•રામદાશ•મ
નોરદાશ•જે•ધણી•આએ•કજીઆમો•વીલ•
કરી•મરીગીએલો•જણાવેલોછે•નેજે•ધણી•
આશરે ૧૭ મી•ડેબરવારી ૧૮૦૮ ને•દીને•
મરણ•પાંમેલોછે•તેનાં•શરવે•માંગણારાઓ•
તથા•ખરા•વારશદારોએ•કવે•પકી•પોતાનો
દાવો•તથા•વારશો•વીલીઅમ•કેનવીક•ક
શકોએર•એ•કોરટનાં•માશતરને•જુની•શ
કરતારી•વાલા•ઘેરમો•તેનાં•ઓરડામો•આ
વી•પુરવાર•કરે•તેમ•નકી•કરશે•તો•તેકો•
એ•કુટંમનામાનાં•નકાથી•દુર•રેકેશે—તારી
ખ ૧૯ મી•જાનીવારી ૧૮૩૭ ❀

કેચ—કબલીકુ—મારીશ
માકુધવદાશ•રણશોરદાશ
જવાબ•દેનારનો•વકીલ

BILLS ON LONDON.—Bills drawn and guaranteed by the ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, at 30 days' sight, on COUTTS AND Co. of London, are for sale at the office of Messrs. RITCHIE STEUART AND Co. in sets of £50, £100, £150, £200, £300, £400, and £500, at the exchange of 2 | 1d. ₱ Rupee. From parties at outstations, remittances on the civil or military pay-offices of Bombay, will be received in payment thereof.—Bombay, 21st Jan. 1837.

BILLS ON ENGLAND.—The Paymaster of H. M's. 4th (Q. O.) Light Dragoons, will receive sealed tenders, postpaid, for bills, at twenty one days' sight, on Messrs *Charles Hopkinson Barton & Co.* army agent's, Regent street, London, to the amount of £ 337, on thereabouts. The tenders to be for even sums of not less than £ 50 each, and to be delivered at Kirkee on or before the 5th Proximo.

Kirkee, January, 1837.

BILLS on Sir Charles Cockerell, Bart. and Co. London, in convenient sets, at 2s. 30 days' sight, may be had of

McGREGOR BROWNRIGG, AND Co.

Bombay, 21st January, 1837.

BILLS on London, on sale, in setts of £500. 30 day's sight; at 2*s.*1*d.* In smaller sums 2 | 0¼. Apply to *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.*—Bombay, 21st January, 1837.

NOTICE is hereby given, that *Hurrydass Toolseydass*, has contracted with *Cannoba Ballajee*, to mortgage his oart, consisting of three wheels, together with messuage, tenement or bungalow, stable, gardener's houses and other buildings, standing therein, situate at Mahim, on the Island of Bombay, near Husaley, if any person or persons have any claims, demands, mortgage or inheritable rights thereto, he, she, or they, are hereby requested to make the same known to the said *Cannoba Ballajee*, or to his attorney *Mr. Hancock*, within eight days from the date hereof, or else he, she, or they, will be precluded therein.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street*. Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India passage agent No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Lotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 6th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE.---Any person or persons having any claim or claims on the schooner *Henrietta*, now laying off the Apollo Bunder, either as mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to send in their claims to Mr. H. Yates, of Bombay, within fourteen days, or they will be excluded therein.---Meadow street, Bombay.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, with an INDIAN CALENDAR attached, for 1837.—It is corrected up to the latest date.—*Price—Rupees 6 per copy.*—Courier Office, 21st Jan. 1837.

JUST published, and for sale at the COURIER OFFICE,—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1837, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by government during the year. Europe paper.—PRICE RUPEES—TWO.

AUCTION.—On Thursday, the 26th day of January, 1837, at 11 A. M. *Messrs. Frith, and Co.* will submit for sale by public auction, at his residence in the Marine Battalion lines, the household furniture, and property of *Capt. Laurie*, artillery, proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope,—Consisting of plate, and plated ware, hanging and pedestal argaund lamps, painted do., glass and queen's ware, vase lamps, round and square tables, work and sofa do. wall-shades, wardrobes, bedsteads, sideboard, cupboards, bookcases, an excellent piano-forte in good order, canary birds in full song, pictures, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

A light office shigram, nearly new; shigram, horse and harness; a neat barouche with a capital pair of serviceable horses; a bechoba tent in good order, and a variety of choice plants and shrubs in tubs and pots. The property will be on view on Tuesday the 24th, until the day of sale: no catalogues will be published ---Nesbit lane, January 21st, 1837.

AUCTION.---This day, Saturday, the 21st instant, at 4 P.M. Messrs. *Frith, and Co.* will sell at the Apollo bunder, a teak-built ship's cutter 29 feet long, by 7 feet 6 inches, copper-fastened and copper bottomed, pulls 12 oars, with masts, yards, sails, awning. Also an iron stanchion awning abaft. On the whole a desirable boat for cruising about the harbour, and sails fast.

She is now lying off the Apollo bunder.—Nesbit Lane, 21st January, 1837.

AUCTION.—On Wednesday, the 1st February, 1837, at 11 A. M., *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will submit for sale by public auction, at their rooms, sundry articles, with a pair of powerful carriage horses with harness, the property of *E. Wedderburn, Esq.* proceeded to England.—20th January, 1837.

HOUSE AND GROUND—For sale by public auction.—On Monday, the 30th instant, at 4 P. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.*, will sell by public auction, unless previously sold by private bargain, the dwelling house and ground situate at lower Colabah, and now in the occupation of *Mr. Payne.*

The house is the property of Captain *G. F. Andrew*, and has been very recently constructed of the best materials.

Further particulars may be known on application at the office of the advertisers.

HOUSE and Ground, for sale by public auction.—On Wednesday next, the 25th instant, at 4 P. M. *Messrs. Frith and Co.* will sell by public auction, a dwelling house situated in Tellowdey or Wittulwady, without the town walls of Bombay, assessed No. 18, and the property of the late *Whittoba Pandowjee*, Prabhoo, deceased.

Further particulars may be known on application at the office of the advertisers.—20th January, 1837.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by public auction, on Monday, the 30th instant, at his bungalows on the Esplanade, the household furniture, &c. &c. of Captain GEORGE ROWLEY, consisting of plate and plated ware, glass and queen's ware, hanging lamps, wallshades, pictures, tables, chairs, couches, sideboard, ottomans, cots, presses, sugar jar, pianoforte, carpets, a large collection of plants, and other articles.

At 12 o'clock, if not previously disposed of by private sale, a carriage and pair of horses.

The above will be on view from Wednesday, the 25th instant.—Bombay, 21st. January, 1837.

ON SALE.—A very handsome London built Britchska, received per *Carnatic*. Price Rs. 2200: may be seen at

EDMOND, BIBBY AND CO'S.

REQUIRED TO PURCHASE.—1. Auber's Analysis of the Constitution of the East India Company & Supplement. The book on the Horse, published by the society of useful knowledge Accum's chemical tests. Extracts from the Diary of a Physician. The Encyclopædia Brittanica 6th London Edition in 26 vols. Encyclopædia of arts and sciences. Ricardo on Political Economy.

References to be made to Mr. MALVERY's Circulating Library, where liberal prices, or if preferred, other books will be given in exchange.—Church lane, 21st January 1837.

ON SALE—Sherry Wines of choice quality, from the firm of J. E. de Apalategui, of Xeres de la Frontera, in butts, hhds. and quarter casks, now landing from the "*Carnatic*."---Apply to Messrs. EDMOND BIBBY and Co—Rampart-row, 17th January, 1837.

They have also on sale,---Port Wine of very superior quality, at Rs 20 ℔ doz. cash.

ON SALE.—Very elegant Pianofortes, grand, semi-grand, or grand square, received per "*Carnatic*," from Messrs. Collard and Collard (late Clementi, Collard and Collard) of London. These instruments are of the best quality, built expressly for this climate, and may be inspected at the office of Messrs. EDMOND, BIBBY and Co.—Rampart-row, 21st Jan. 1837.

FOR SALE.—A few sets of bills of the Bank of the United States in convenient sets of 100 £ each, on Messrs. Baring Brother and Co. of London, 180 days' sight, at 2s. | ½d. per rupee. For particulars, apply at the office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE, Esq.—Hummum street, 21st January, 1837.

ON SALE.---At the Godowns of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.*

G. and R. Blackburne and Co. Madeira.	Hhds. @ Rs	300
Do	Qr. casks ,,	160
J. Courtney's Sherry..	Butts ,,	450
Do	Hhds ,,	320
Do	In bottle..14 to 20 ℔ doz.	

Gin and Old Tom @ Rs 15 to 25 ℔ doz. Hodgson's beer, bottled in September, 1836, at Rs 5 ℔ doz.—Bombay, 21st January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—Superior Madeira in wood, received direct; of the well known brand of Messrs. Keirs and Co. Madeira.—Also a small quantity of fine sherry in wood; Apply at the godowns of Mr. W. S. GREY.—Rampart row, 21st Jan., 1837.

FOR SALE.---At the Godowns of Messrs. *Skinner and Co.*, the following Wines :--

Red and White Hermitage of the vintage of 1822, 25 and 27, @ Rs	20	℔	dozen
White St. Péray, of the vintage of 1825 at 25,		℔	do.
Superior Sherry in cases of 3 & 6 doz. at	18	℔	do.
Ditto in Wood at.... Rs 460		℔	Butt, & 230 ℔ Hhd.
London particular Madeira at.....	500	℔	Pipe.

Dady's Buildings, 11th January, 1837.

FOR SALE,—At *Messrs. Remington, and co's.* godowns.—A small batch of superior champaigne, *per Triumph*, at 40 Rs ℔ doz.

FOR SALE.—At *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Cos.*,—A handsome phaeton, color dark claret, patent axletrees, &c. with a set of brass mounted harness. Price Rs 1700.---Bombay, 21st, January, 1837.

FOR sale, a quantity of Types, received from *William Thorogood, London at Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.*—Bombay, 21st January, 1837.

FOR SALE.—At *Messrs. Remington, and Co's* godowns, —A fresh and superior batch of Phelan's Claret, in cases of one and three dozens; at 24 Rs. per dozen.—20th January 1837.

FIRST Calcutta Lottery for 1837.---A few tickets and shares in the above lottery, warranted undrawn in first day's drawing, are to be had at *Byramjee Nesserwanjee Dantra's*, at the office of *Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co.* at the following prices, viz.

Whole ticket at Rs.....134..each
Half ditto..."..... 67..ditto
Quarter ditto..."..... 33½..ditto
One eighth ditto.."..... 17..ditto

Terms—Cash.

The second day's drawing will take place, on Monday, 23d instant, Bombay.—20th January 1837.

COWASJEE AND HORMAJEE JEEVAHJEE, (opposite to Messrs. *Wooler and Cos.*) have received for sale, the following wines, of superior flavor :—

Lisbon.....	@ 250 Rs	℔	Butt.
Do.....	@ 50 ,,	℔	Barrel.
Tinto.....	@ 60 ,,	℔	Barrel.
Oporto.....	@ 60 ,,	℔	Do.

Bombay, 20th January, 1837.

IN THE PRESS,—Under the auspices of the Government of India, and of the *Asiatic Society of Calcutta*, the Arabian Nights' Entertainments (the 1,001 Nights, complete) in the original Arabic. Now, *for the first time*, published under the direction of W. H. MACNAGHTEN, Esq. V. P. A. S. in four volumes, royal 8vo. boards. Subscription price Co.'s Rs 48.

N. B.—The subscription will be closed six months from this date. Subscriptions to be sent direct to Calcutta—Copies deliverable by *Messrs. Frith and Co.* Bombay. *W. Thacker and Co* Calcutta.—Bombay, 31st January, 1837.

EXSHAW'S CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, may be had in quantities of not less than 3 dozen, at Rs 9 ℔ dozen, for cash.—Apply to *Curnanund Sadasewjee*, at Messrs. Forbes and Co's. office.—Bombay, 21st January, 1837.

EXSHAW'S CLARET AND SAUTERNE.—These superior wines may be had in one dozen cases, for cash, at Rs 15 and Rs 12 respectively, on application to *Curnanund Sadasewjee*, at the office of Messrs. *Forbes*, and Co.---Bombay, 21st Jan. 1837.

DESTOURNELL'S COS CLARET, direct from the Proprietor at Bordeaux. cases of one, and of one and a half dozen each, of this generally esteemed wine, to be had at 22 Rs ℔ dozen.—Apply to Messrs. Skinner and Co.—Dady's Buildings, 21st January, 1837.

LOST.---On Tuesday, the 17th instant, a NAVAL DRESS BELT. Whoever will bring the same to Messrs. *Pestonjee Bhiccajee and Sons*, will be fully rewarded.---Bombay, 19th January, 1837.

MESSRS. COWASJEE AND PESTONJEE having received for sale, on commission, a number of very elegant bonnetts, of the newest fashion, they beg to inform the ladies of Bombay and its vicinity, that they are now on view.—Forbes street, Friday, 21st January, 1837.

TO BE LET.---Two houses at Matoonga; rent very moderate.
Ditto. Breach house.
House at Colaba, called Morley Hall.
Ditto. at the top of Nesbit Lane.
Warehouse No. 8, in Dady's Buildings.
Ditto. under Courier office.—Apply to *Cursetjee Jamsetjee.*

TO BE LET.—A large commodious upper-roomed house; situated in Military square.

Ditto, a large godown in Hummum street. Apply to *Dadabhoy Cowasjee's Sons*, in Meadow street.---21st January, 1837.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th January, 1837.

No. 20.—The leave of absence granted in General Order No. 478, of the 16th November last, to Assistant Surgeon J. Scott, Secretary to the Medical Board, is extended for a period of ten days.

No. 21.—Lieutenant Bailey, of the Artillery, having been obliged to quit the Station of Baroda in consequence of ill health, Conductor Hannah is nominated to the charge of the Ordnance Depot at that Station, during the absence of that Officer, or until the final removal of the Stores therein.

No. 22.—Assistant Surgeon Ranclaud is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for duty in that branch of the Service.

No. 23.—The leave granted to Lieutenant J. C. Hartley, acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General of the Southern Division of the Army, by General Order dated the 21st of September last, (No. 400.) is extended on sick certificate to the 20th ultimo, the date on which that Officer resumed charge of the Commissariat Department at Belgaum.

No. 24.—Lieutenant G. F. Sympson of the Left Wing of the European Regiment, has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Honorable the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 29th December 1836.

No. 25.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the Station and Regimental Deccan Prize Committees assembled for the investigation of Claims to the second dividend Constructive Capture, shall be considered to have finally closed their proceedings on the 1st May and 1st November 1836 respectively, agreeably to the orders of Government of the 1st June 1835 and 3rd June 1836.

Such Committees as may not have already forwarded Acquittance Rolls agreeably to the orders of Government, are directed to transmit them to the Secretary to the General Prize Committee, with as little delay as possible, and to deposit all unclaimed money in the General Treasury of Government, reporting the same to the General Prize Committee, and forwarding at the same time Nominal Rolls of the persons on whose account such sums may be deposited, specifying the Corps, Company, and number to each Name.

The General Prize Committee will continue to receive from Commanding and Staff Officers, such claims of Natives on the Deccan Prize Fund, designated Constructive Capture, as may be submitted to them, prepared agreeably to the forms prescribed for the conduct of Station and Regimental Committees, and will pass for payment such, as on examination, may be found correct.

The claims of Europeans cannot be adjusted in India, but they will be submitted to Government by the General Prize Committee, for transmission to the Hon'ble Court of Directors, for authority for their adjustment.

Claims may be praferred until 1st May 1841, after the expiration of which period, no claim can be received.

No. 26.—Lieutenant W. Suart, is appointed to the duty of surveying the line of the proposed new road from Belgaum to Malwan, and 2nd Lieutenant J. Hill to do duty in the Superintending Engineer's Office, during the absence of 2nd Lieutenant Suart.

Bombay Castle, 12th January, 1837.

No. 27.—The following appointments are made :—

Captain Lyons of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to command at Aukulkote, vice Johnson.

Captain Hunter, 16th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Paymaster of the Southern Division of the Army, vice Merriton.

Lieutenant Rudd, 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to command the Poona Police Corps, and have charge of the City Police, vice Hunter.

No. 28.—Major W. D. Robertson, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, assumed charge of the duties of the Resident of Satara from the 22nd ultimo, on the departure of Colonel Lodwick for the Presidency for the recovery of his health.

No. 29.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 17th of August last, (No. 35.)

1. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty on your Establishment, viz :

Lieut. Col.	G. T. Gordon.
Major	Thomas L. Groundwater.
Captain	George Thornton.
,,	E. W. Jones.
,,	Henry Spencer.
,,	Charles J. Westley.
,,	Carlyle Clark.
Lieutenant	George F. Sympson.

2. We have granted an extension of furlough to Ensign R. Jeffery, for six months.

3. Lieutenant A. W. B. Fitzroy of your Establishment, has been pleced upon the Retired List.—This vacancy has effect from the period of 2½ years from the commencement of Lieutenant Fitzroy's furlough, the date of which is not specified in any of the Lists of Officers on furlough received from your Presidency.

4. Surgeon W. Dalgairns, M. D. of your Establishment, having been absent from your Presidency a period exceeding five years, you will remove his name from the List of the Army.—This vacancy has effect from the 15th November 1833.

No. 30.—By a Resolution passed in the Political Department under date the 10th instant, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct, that Charles Saunders, 1st Hospital Assistant 12th Regiment Native Infantry, be temporarily attached to the Bhooj Residency, vice Mohummed Ali, appointed to accompany Captain Burne's Mission; and that Gopaul Gunputrow, 2nd Assistant in the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, be promoted to 1st Assistant, and attached to the Kaira Jail, vice Appajee Sawunth transferred to the 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

Bombay Castle, 13th January, 1837.

No. 31.—Lieutenant G. Sparrow of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 16th January, 1837.

No. 32.—Captain D. Cunningham, Commanding Poona Auxiliary Horse, is permitted to proceed to the Presidency, with leave of absence from the 1st to the 25th proximo.

No. 33.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed :—

Captain J. D. Browne, and Lieutenant T. R. Prendergast, the former to act as Interpreter, and the latter as quarter Master to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant C. A. Echalaz, on sick certificate.

No. 34.—The furlough to the Cape of Good Hope granted to Brevet Captain D. M. Scobie of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, under date 8th September 1836, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 35.—The following native promotions, and appointments are made :

3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Syed Ebrahim to be Subedar and Color Havildar Goonajee Powar to be Jemedar in succession to Subedar Major Shaik Mahomed pensioned.—Date of rank, 1st January, 1837.

Jemedar Shaik Abdhool Khader to be Subedar and Havildar Major Rag Sawunth to be Jemedar in succession to Syed Hyder Pensioned.—Do. do. do.

Jemedar Salock Ram to be Subedar, and Color Havildar Mhadmeter Walmeter to be Jemedar in succession to Sooriajee Sawunth Pensioned.—Do. do. do.

Color Havildar Ittojee Powar to be Jemedar, vice Shaik Ebrahim Pensioned.—Do. do. do.

8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Color Havildar Ballajee Larr to be Jemedar vice Shaik Moideen Pensioned.—Do. do. do.

13th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Purrum Sook to be Subedar, and Havildar Major Dhack Metter to be Jemedar in succession to Bhagnac Bhewnac Pensioned.—Do. do. do.

Jemedar Bhugvetta Sawunth to be Subedar and Color Havildar Juggunnath to be Jemedar in succession to Cannojee Rossum Pensioned.—Do. do. do.

Jemedar Dhokul Sing to be Subedar and Havildar Ram Tahl to be Jemedar, in succession to Jewnac Pensioned.—Do. do. do.

23rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Havildar Moroo Cuddum to be Jamedar, vice Jeit Sing Pensioned. Do. do. do.

Appointment.

3rd Regiment Native Infantry.

Subedar Selliman Abajee to be Subedar Major, vice Shaik Mahomed Pensioned.—Date of Appointment, 1st Jan. 1837.

21st Regiment Native Infantry.

Jamedar Rain Beharee to be Subedar and Havildar Muthra Bachpie to be Jemedar in succession to Moona Lall Pensioned.—Date of rank, 1st January 1837.

16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Havildar Emaum Khan to be Jemedar, vice Bapoo Purrkb Pensioned. Do. do. do.

Havildar Raymon Khan to be Jemedar, vice Junnoos Khan invalided. Do. do. do.

19th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Toola Ram to be Subedar, and Havildar Abbajee Sewerdunker to be Jemedar in succession to Shaik Rabbun invalided. Do. do. do.

Marine Battalion.

Jamedar Changojee Cauph to be Subedar and Havildar Lucknac Zingnac to be Jemedar in succession to Subedar major Sauzenac Essnac Pensioned. Do. do. do.

Havildar Drumnac Madnac to be Jemedar vice Bhemjee Ghanaker Pensioned.—Do. do.

Appointment.

Marine Battalion.

Subedar Shaik Ahmed Thanker to be Subedar major, vice Sanzennac Essnac Pensioned—Date of appointment, 1st Jan. 1837.

No. 36.—Captain D. Davidson, Acting Assistant Commissary General Poona Division of the Army, is permitted to proceed to the Presidency on private affairs, from the 7th to the 23rd instant.

No. 37.—The leave to the Neelgherries, granted to Lieutenant G. K. Erskine of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, under date the 8th February 1837, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months on the same account.

No. 38.—The undermentioned Gentlemen are admitted to the Service in conformity with their respective appointments by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as Cadets of Infantry on this Establishment and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the date of their Commissions for future Adjustment.

Infantry.

No. 343.—Mr. Charles Fortunatus Grant.—Date of Arrival at Bombay, 5th Jany. 1837.

No. 351.—Mr. George Malcolm.—Do. do.

No. 356.—Mr. Frederick Forbes Bruce.—10th do. do.

The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.—Date of arrival at Bombay.

Captain W. Spratt, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry.—5th Jany. 1837.

Captain C. J. Westley, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry.—10th January 1837.

No. 39.—Assistant Surgeon Ryan is attached to the Indian Navy, as a temporary measure, and directed to join the Hugh Lindsay without delay.

No. 40.—The General order of the 10th instant, (No. 26) appointing 2nd Lieutenant W. Suart, to the duty of Surveying the line of the proposed New Road from Belgaum to Malwan, and 2nd Lieutenant J. Hill to do duty in the Superintending Engineer's Office, during the absence of 2nd Lieutenant Suart, is cancelled.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th January, 1837.

No. 4.—Assistant surgeon Ranclaud is placed at the disposal of the superintendent of the Indian Navy for duty in that branch of the service.

Bombay Castle, 16th January, 1837.

No. 5.—Mr. W. Turner, Purser Indian Navy is allowed to proceed to England on sick certificate for three years.

No. 6.—Assistant surgeon Ryan is attached to the Indian Navy as a temporary measure, and directed to join the Hugh Lindsay without delay.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD,—Lieut. Col., *Secy. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 13th January, 1837.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has received a report dated the 31st of last month, from the Committee appointed to examine Mr. Adam Campbell in Canarese, that he is fully qualified for transacting the duties of his office in that language.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. H. WATHIN—*Chief Secretary.*

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 14th January 1837.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop, Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country, has been permitted to proceed into the districts on deputation.

Bombay Castle, 17th January, 1837.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, has been pleased to appoint Captain H. Lyons, of the 23d regiment native infantry, to the command at Akulkote, vice Johnson.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th January, 1837.

Mr. W. J. Hunter late acting senior assistant judge for the detached station of Rutnagherry, is allowed an extension of leave until the 18th instant.

Mr. A. Spens, assistant judge and session judge of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for eighteen months, on sick certificate, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,—*Secy. to Govt.*

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

CORRESPONDING SUB-COMMITTEE ON INDIAN EXPORTS.

Bombay, January, 1837.

The various subjects which come under the consideration of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, demand a division of the duties which would otherwise press too heavily on a general committee.

Besides the separation of the general committee into Agricultural and Horticultural branches, a sub-committee has been formed for the management of the Society's garden. To the garden committee will belong all questions about the introduction and naturalization of agricultural plants, new fruits and vegetables, and all plants of ornament or curiosity. Besides these objects, there are still others coming within the scope of the Society's labours, which demand a separate working body—another sub-committee whose duty it must be to collect the results of all enquiries into established, as well as experimental cultivation, so as to render them available to purposes of trade, and to increase the number, or improve the quality, of our Indian exports.

We have now to define the duties of the Corresponding sub-committee on Indian exports," established for the investigation of the products of the country, and their practical application to purposes of trade and manufactures.

The Indian public must have heard with satisfaction of the formation of the "Trade Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland," in which it would appear that, among others, the Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie, Col. Sykes, and Mr. J. Forbes Royle, are associated, for the purpose of making researches into the practical applicability of Indian produce to the arts and manufactures. It appears also, that, in November, 1835, "*The Committee of Trade and Colonies*" of the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce were occupied in interesting reports on samples from India of wool, rice, and dyeing drugs. These two London committees are most important links in that chain of correspondence which it is now desired to establish; and by their existence the difficulties we might have met with in inducing scientific, as well as commercial men, to follow up our views, are removed. Thus the channel of communication between our society and the merchants and manufacturers of Europe is already open. It is for us to point out the manner in which our sub-committee must proceed in the execution of that part of the duties connected with these enquiries, which will be expected from the Bombay territories. The reports of societies in India, and papers written by persons who have visited the country, since the commencement of the British rule to the present time, are not wanting in descriptions of useful plants, drugs, &c. : nor in proposals for introducing new articles into cultivation, and besides for preparing them for the market. But of these, few have been prosecuted through each successive stage, so as to become established articles of export; while at the present moment, when commercial circumstances render new descriptions of raw commodity objects of so much attention, a number of those proposals of former times, are, no less than new ones, subjects of debate and enquiry.

It cannot be doubted that this period is more favorable than any former one has been for creating a demand for new articles of raw produce; but had a communication always existed like that now to be established, by which the inventor or grower of a new staple could be sure of an accurate report on his experiment from the merchant, broker and manufacturer, so many items of enquiry would certainly not remain to be taken up at this late period. Persons in distant parts of the country frequently engage in experiments, not merely on subjects of horticulture, as vegetables, fruits, &c. but in producing in a small quantity samples of cotton, silk, wool, indigo, dyeing drugs, chemicals, &c. These form the subject of papers and reports in the annals of the society to which they are sent; but, for want of a perfect system of communication, most of these are dropped in one stage or other. We will illustrate this by one or two examples, and then, by enumerating a few of the subjects which will be likely to be brought before the sub-committee, proceed to show to what important points these enquiries may lead,—whether as regards some of the more prominent examples taken singly, or from the combined effect of several of those seemingly of less consequence taken collectively.

Specimens of cordage plants, and substitutes for flax have been produced and exhibited, and opinions requested on them. One kind, the Ambaree hemp, (Hibiscus Cannabinus,) has been sent home, but no intelligence of it has arrived. Its qualities are peculiar; if treated by chemical agents on new modes of dressing or bleaching, we understand is now being tried with flax, we are not aware to what uses the manufacturer may turn it. The London committees alluded to, would presently decide such a question. If the report were favorable, our society could at once direct attention to the extension of the cultivation, which at present is confined to the quantity required for the local consumption of certain districts. If the report, on the contrary, were unfavourable, it might save a future experimentalist the mortification of a failure, while the remarks in explanation might throw light on those qualities we should search for, before bringing forward another article of a similar nature.

Again, the linseed of this side of India is being brought into the market for exportation. Some persons may enquire why we cannot produce flax, as well as seed? But the preparation of flax from the stems of the plant is unknown in our districts, and if it were prepared, of course no one could tell at present whether it would prove a profitable speculation. Such knowledge can perhaps be solely obtained by a communication like that proposed. Enquiries have been made respecting other oil seeds, and oil prepared from them; among others, the sesamum, the sweet oil of this part of the country. With regard to this article, the following questions remain unanswered, as the several points were mooted, but not decided.

Is there any material difference in quality between Indian Sesamum and that procured from Egypt, or the Levant?

Ought we to make the oil in India, and to purify it from the extractive matter here by boiling, or otherwise?

If we manufacture oils in India for exportation, should we not introduce some machinery better adapted to the purpose, than the rude implement now in use?

Is the oil, if produced cheaply, likely (from its possessing the property of not suffering decomposition after getting rid of some extractive matter which causes at first a partial fermentation) to become sufficiently in demand to induce us to extend its cultivation?

This is an example of simple questions regarding a single article; questions which cannot be answered in one place, or country, but all of which ought to be decided by a properly arranged correspondence in the course of about one year.

Some questions, perhaps of more importance than the examples above, can be decided at home by the inspection of samples alone, where the issue is reduced to a simple affair of price. Others will demand the opinions of scientific and operative chemists, while articles of new raw cottons, or new linen fibre, as that of the pine apple, &c. may have to await a more deliberate judgment from the results of an experimental manufacture.

The following list of articles will at once suggest a variety of questions which will arise. This list may be much increased, but at present we earnestly solicit our members and correspondents, and all other persons up the country, to use the best endeavours in their power towards bringing to light any of these substances, or any new

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varieties of them, in order to enable us to proceed in a proper train of enquiry.

LIST OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES RECOMMENDED AS SUBJECTS OF INVESTIGATION.

Cotton. Opium. Sugar. Silk. Wool and Goat's hair. Coffee. Tobacco, (its preparation and packing). Indigo, Caoutchouc, or elastic gum.

Cordage Plants and Vegetable Fibre.—Tag or Conkanee hemp (Crotalaria Juncea). Ambaree, Deokan Hemp. Hibiscus Cannabinus. Flax. Pine Apple Fibre. Fibre of Akor Mudar. Calotropis Gigantea and C. Procera. Do. of Asclepias Tenecissima. Do. of Sanseviera Zeylanica. Do. Agave Vivipara, &c, &c.

Oil Seeds.—Castor Oil for burning, or for soap. Kurday seed of the Carthamus Tinctorius, or Safflower Plant. Linseed. Black Til of the Deckan (Verbesina Sativa). Sesame, Sesamum Orientale. Oil of Behen. Seed of the Hyperanthera Moringa, or "Horse-radish tree." Bitter oil of the seeds of the Calophyllum Inophyllum. Oil of the seeds of the Pongamia Glabra, or Dalbergia Arborea, the Karunj. Seeds of the Vateria Indica, producing the Vegetable Tallow of Canara. The E. I. Copal from the same tree.

Soda. Potash. Manufacture of Salpetre. Citric Acid. Citrate of Lime, &c. &c.

Dyeing Drugs.—Safflower. Flowers of the Pullus, or Butea Frondosa. Do. of the Nyctanthes Arbor Tristis for dyeing yellow. Annottoo, Bixa Orellana. Roots of several species of Morinda. Sappan Wood. Cæsalpinia Sappan. Madder, and preparations of Lakes. Leaves of Wrightea Tinctoria. Do. of Memecylon Tinctorium, or M. edule.

Aromatic Seeds and their Essential Oils.—Cumin. Coriander. Dill, &c. &c.

Tanning Substances.—Bark of various trees of the Mimoseæ, or Babools. Extracts from the same, or Catechu. Pods of some Cæsalpineæ. Bark of the Cassia Auriculata (turwur), a very general plant of the Deckan barren plains. Galnuts. Galls of the Tamarix Indica. Fruit of some species of Terminalia, the *Hirda*, &c. Do. of the Diospyros Glutinosa *Timbooree*, *&c. &c.*

CONSTITUTION OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE.

The sub-committee to consist of the following members, with power to add to their number.

Charles Lush, Esq., M. D. Henry Fawcett, Esq.
Thomas Williamson, Esq. Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Esq.
J. F. Heddle, Esq. J. Graham, Esq.
James Little, Esq. Secretary.

2. The sub-committee on receiving papers and samples from the general committee, or from individuals up the country, will circulate them among the merchants of Bombay, or send them to the Chamber of Commerce, or direct to London, at discretion.

3. Samples and papers to be sent to either of the above mentioned London Committees, as may be considered more eligible for the particular purpose, viz. "the Trade Committee of the Royal Asiatic Society," or "the Committee of Trade and Colonies of the Society of Arts."

4. Any person wishing to make a communication, and obtain a report on it, without publishing his name, will be allowed to do so confidentially to the Secretary of the Committee, and he will be farther allowed to choose the channel through which his sample and proposal is to go.

5. All other details (such as the expense incurred in the conveyance of samples) to be referred to the General Committee of the Society.

In carrying these objects into effect, we consider that we can confidently reckon on the support of Government in all departments but more especially we look to the co-operation of the Civil Servants in the revenue line, as they will at once see that any new articles of cultivation, or improvement of any kind that they may bring forward in distant parts of the country, will have a better and speedier chance of becoming of importance than formerly. To all medical officers also we look for assistance, especially to those whose duty leads them to travel.

J. LITTLE,—Secretary.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Bristol Meeting.

The following account of what passed in the Statistical section is condensed from the *Athenæum*. August 27th. Col. Sykes said that a proposal had been laid before the Asiatic Society by the Rt. Hon. Sir Mackenzie & Mr. Royle, for establishing a committee [illegible] to collect statistical information with respect [illegible] and wants of India [illegible] that the resources of [illegible] developed and that [illegible] might be carried [illegible] particularly on cotton, for which we were now principally dependent on America. This was confirmed by Dr. Taylor, Mr. Porter, who dwelt on the extension of the trade between London and Ireland. Mr. Visger believed India to be the *habitat* of many species of Lichen, which would be available as dyeing drugs, (Archil, Litmus, &c.) The amount of import of these drugs into Great Britain now amounts to about £100,000 sterling.

Dr. Robinson observed, that a pulp obtained from Nepaul for the manufacture of paper was very important, as the paper manufactured from it is the only kind known to resist the attacks of worms.

The wood oil of India was by the same gentleman recommended to the attention of house-painters, from its durability and fragrance.

Lord Sandon (M. P. for Liverpool) after some allusions to our ignorance of Indian statistics, dwelt very strongly on the necessity of attending to the cultivation of cotton in India. The stock of raw cotton on hand 18 months' ago would not have supplied six weeks' consumption. We depend on the United States. The southern states he remarked *are in a very ticklish' state owing to the existence of Slavery*, and the questions of Negro emancipation which is very likely to precipitate some sudden conclusion of no very peaceful nature by the Texian war.—Several gentlemen from the manufacturing districts professed their anxiety to aid the views of the Asiatic Society in establishing the proposed committee.

SILK IN THE DECCAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Some years have now elapsed since the commencement of attempts to introduce silk cultivation in the Deccan. These attempts have in no case been prosecuted under favourable circumstances, the Poona experiments having until lately been retarded by a conflict of opinions and unfortunate occurrences, and those at Ahmednuggur, by want of practical knowledge, and the proprietor's unavoidable absence from the country. Still they have abundantly proved, not only the capability of the country to produce this important article of commerce, but its superiority over many of those where it has long been a source of wealth to the people.

Various species of mulberry grow with wonderful rapidity and luxuriance. The white standard tree thrives better than in the richest silk countries of Europe; and in four or five years is fit to afford sustenance to the worm, by which time it has attained such size as to be little liable to injury, and independent of all but the most moderate attention and expense.

The climate is eminently suited to the silkworm which spins at all seasons; passes through its metamorphoses more rapidly than in the South of Europe; requires no costly buildings for its protection, and no artificially regulated temperature.

The price of labor is very low, and that kind required for the manipulation of silk might be performed at their own homes by the women and children, whose manual dexterity and delicacy of touch especially adapt them for it.

All this has been repeatedly brought forward, and most fully by Dr. A. Graham in his treatise on the amelioration of India, and all who have had opportunity of forming a judgement, are agreed on the superior qualifications of the Deccan in the above particulars.

Still nothing is done. Year after year is permitted to pass, leaving all these advantages unimproved. Vast tracts of country remain waste. A multitude of people are almost starving in idleness, and silk is all the while largely imported into the very parts which are so capable of supplying the demand of local manufactures and exporting the raw material for our own in England.

The government, it would appear, can do nothing except wish well, and give some slight encouragement to the individuals who make a commencement. Officers are the servants of government, and cannot enter into these pursuits. From the natives nothing can be expected: the wealthy saokar will not embark capital in an enterprise unsuited to his habits, and, if he is in any way connected with the China trade, prejudicial to his interest:—to hope anything from the miserable cultivator, is futile.

Is then the introduction of so important a product to be left to the weak efforts of two or three individuals, who, if successful amid their present difficulties, can only derive a small, and slowly wending, and scarcely observable rill from a source which a single vigorous effort might open at once, and effectually to the whole country; for, its benefits once palpably set forth, this branch of trade would rapidly ramify and extend through the length and breadth of the land.

I say then, let a Company be formed. Leaving all considerations of interest out of the question there are well-wishers enough of the people to fill the list of shareholders. 30,000 Rupees, in three hundred shares of 100 each, would be sufficient capital. Details of management may be easily arranged, and there is a vast extent of waste land on th banks of the various rivers and streams of the Deccan.

I instance the neighbourhood of Phoontamba, on the Godavery, as excellently adapted to the purpose. The supply of water is inexhaustible. Very simple machinery would raise it in copious streams from the bed of the river. The ruined streets of the town afford any required quantity of building materials ready to hand. Yewla, the greatest manufactory of silks on this side of India, lies within 15 miles, and is celebrated for the beauty and durability of its dyes.

Government, which has shewn so much liberality in the encouragement of sugar and cotton, would doubtless grant the land on most favourable terms; and we have for our successful guidance the experience of those who have felt the way before us—So I pray you Mr. Editor, stir the good people up. I am, &c.,

Patoda Jungles, Jan. 12th, 1837. T. GAISFORD.

METALS OF THE DECCAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—Among several persons well acquainted with this part of the country, with whom I have conversed on the subject, I have met none aware that the Deccan produces any of the metals besides iron; and therefore consider the following may be acceptable to you for publication.

Last July, in passing through Raseen, a town about 50 miles south of Ahmednuggur, I observed several parties of two and three men, each grubbing in the bed of a wide nala; they told me they were digging for ores, and shewed me some fragments of copper ore, and a thin lamina of apparently pure lead—the mode of seareh was this:

The loose superficial sand was scooped away so as to lay bare one or two square feet at a time of a stratum of loose stones and pebbles overlaying the rocky bed; each stone was then removed in succession with a "koorpe" or weeding hook, and the sand found in the interstices carefully collected in an earthen pot to be washed and examined. This operation is repeated annually in the same spot, the action of the current depositing every year fresh metallic particles.

The people said that other metals besides those I saw, were sometimes found, and that so much as two rupees had in rare cases been the produce of a day's labor; the usual earnings however, seldom exceed a couple of pice, and such a miserable and precarious means of subsistence would only be resorted to by persons in extreme want—those I refer to, were of the lowest and most destitute class.

I was unable to make farther inquiry, but an investigation by a competent mineralogist in the neighbouring parts intersected by the water-courses that feed this stream, would be interesting.

It may be remarked that the process of extracting gold dust in some parts of South America is nearly similar to that above described.

I am, &c.

Kopurgaum, 14th January, 1837. T. GAISFORD.

INDIAN NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR,—As it appears that much misconception exists among those unconnected with the Indian Navy respecting its present state and the advantages it holds out to the officers belonging to it; and that an idea has gone abroad, that so far from its having participated in the great reductions that have of late been made in all branches of the public service, it had, on the contrary, been greatly benefitted by the remodelling of it, and the introduction of Martial Law in 1828. In the hope of undeceiving the public in this respect, I have been induced to make the following comparative statement, accompanied by a few remarks, which you will oblige me by inserting.

Staff appointments held by officers of the Indian Navy on 1st Jany. 1828.	Pay per month.
Commodore*	Rs. 2000
Master Attendant*	2500
Boat Master and Agent of Transports*	1152
Captain Magazon Dockyard*	1102
Master Attendant; Calcutta	2600
Commodore, Surat, about	1500
Agent for purchasing Timber at Calicut	800
Assistant to Superintendant	662
Secretary to Marine Board, Accountant and Draughtsman	927
First Assistant to Master Attendant	822
Second ditto. ditto	502
Assistant Paymaster	449
Deputy Storekeeper	637
Master Attendant, Mangalore	462
Total staff pay per month	16,115

Staff appointments held by officers of the Indian Navy, on 1st Jan., 183[illegible]	Pay per month. Emoluments of all description.
Master Attendant	1250
Commodore Persian Gulph	1300
Controller of Dock Yard, Bombay [illegible]	[illegible]
Agent of Transports†	1000
Senior Officer Surat	1396
President Standing Committee of [illegible]	647
Assistant to Superintendent	550
Assistant to Auditor General Indi[illegible] ment‡	400

* The officers holding these four appointments, with the superintendent, formed the Marine Board, which has since been abolished.

† This officer receives 50 rupees per month for charge of Colabah ferry.

‡ This situation is vacant; but it is supposed it will be filled by an Indian navy officer.

Draughtsman	390
Assistant to Controller and Agent of Transports	500
Persian Interpreter to Commodore	200
Total staff pay per month	7,633
Do. Do. Do. in 1828	16,115
Reduction of staff pay per month	8482

The commanders of the cruizers were, in 1828, better off in respect to pecuniary emolument than they are at present, and were likewise entitled to an allowance of one eight per cent for the conveyance of public treasure, which has long been taken from them.

The officer who holds the situation of Master Attendant was nearly 40 years in the service before he obtained it, and when he did, the salary, as shewn in the above statement, was reduced one-half.

If the argument holds good, that to all public services, more particularly those in India, there should be attached appointments which, while they operate as a just stimulant to the juniors in their career, were the reward of those who had devoted the best years of their life to the public service, then surely no man of liberal feelings will say that the staff of the Indian navy, as above exhibited, is numerically disproportionate or too highly paid; especially when it is taken into consideration that they are the only situations that officers of that service have to look forwar to, during a life of toil and pivation, passed chiefly in the baneful climates of the Red Sea and Persian Gulph, with no hope of a change of station after a long cruize; but on their return to the Presidency too frequently called on to prepare their vessel for an immediate return to the same monotonous cruizing ground, upon scanty pay, deprived of all intercourse with society, and of all those comforts which can be procured even in India to alleviate the miseries of absence from our native land, and all the ties that bind us to it.

When the annual expence of the Indian navy is stated as amounting to nearly 14 lacs of rupees, it naturally appears a large sum for the mere protection of the trade in the Red Sea and Persian Gulph. It may not, therefore be superfluous to state the amount of naval force kept up for the protection of trade in those parts and its attendant expence

4 Sloops of war of 18 guns, at 78,000 Rs per annum each	Rs 3,12,000
2 Brigs of 10 guns, at 54,000 Rs per annum each	Rs 1,08,000
Receiving ship Hastings	20,000
Total	4,40,000

It will be observed, that I have not included the Benares, Palinurus, Royal Tiger and Shannon in this account, as these vessels are not employed as men-of-war, but in surveying; and I am informed are to be sold, when the duties on which they are at present employed are completed, as they are utterly unfit for vessels of war or of dispatch.

The expence for surveys (and perhaps that for the Indian navy establishment) ought to be made general to all India, and not an exclusive charge to this presidency; for it is too evident for argument or contradiction, that the ships of all nations navigating these seas, benefit by their services. I have likewise not mentioned the Hugh Lindsay steamer, as that vessel has never been employed on other duties than those of a post-office packet; and as such, ought no more be made a naval charge, than the expence of the post-office establisment ought to be made a military one.

Why the expence for the Indian navy has been entirely thrown on the revenues of Bombay instead of being made general, I am at a loss to conceive; for by an estimate made of the trade between India and the two Gulphs, amounting to 3 crores of rupees, Calcutta had at least her share, and therefore, in justice, ought to bear a proportionate share of the expence attending its protection.

I hope this plain statement,—which from such information as I have been able to obtain I believe to be correct,—will convince such of your readers as are interested in the subject that the imperative demands for economy have not been sparingly applied to the Indian navy; and that little remains, as far as regards the officers, for further retrenchment. Should the long talked of measure of the abolition of that service take place, and its duties be consigned to H. M. navy, or it be converted to a steam flotilla, still the situations of master attendant and controller of the dock-yards, with the greater part of their establishments, together with the expence of surveys (till completed) and the small craft employed on the coast in protecting the native trade and the prevention of smuggling, must be kept up.

Which ever plan is to be adopted, it is to be hoped it will be shortly made known, so that the officers may be relieved from their present state of suspence and anxious uncertainty (which by distracting their attention must impair their best energies) and prepare themselves either to be discharged from a service in which many of them have spent their best days, without attaining equivalent rewards, or to resume the cheerful exercise of their public duties in the certainty that no further change, detrimental to their interests, is in contemplation. S.

MR. DEMPSTER'S NEW RIG.

You gentlemen of India who read the news at ease.
What think you of the times on shore, or of those upon the seas.
Or of the times what do you think, with respect to mathematicks,
Of new rigs, old rigs, whirligigs, or of fanciful fanaticks?
The march of intellect you see, does yet make rapid strides,
Ingenuity flows on apace just like increasing tides;
Laying waste and useless all it covers, which a little since look'd pretty,
Our jokes of old, when often told, are not considered witty.
The new invented rig some say, does excel every other,
Constructed in a problem to demonstrate must bother.
Or why our scientific blades of nautical profession
So long in passing judgement on the new invented lesson,
Unless that silence gives consent, to prove that the invention
Is a credit to our nation and not a false pretension.
It certainly looks very strange: some folks would almost shudder,
To tell them that a vessel sailed without a keel or rudder.
But so it is with Dempster's rig: his masts and sails are so constructed
To make a vessel dance a jig, without keel or rudder, can be conducted.
With all such qualities as these, to make a craft do what you please,
Sure Dempster might with ease, challenge the world for 5000 rupees.

Bombay, 15th January, 1837. DIBDIN IN THE EAST.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Notice is hereby given, that a general meeting of subscribers to the Bank of Bombay, will be held on Thursday, the 2d February, at 3 o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Dirom Carter and Co., when business of importance will be laid before it.

A. S. FINLAY,—*Officiating Secy.*

Bombay, 20th Jan. 1837.

Notice is hereby given, that all persons who applied for shares in the Bank of Bombay previously to the 17th instant, have been admitted as subscribers thereto in certain proportions, which, together with correct lists of shareholders, will be laid before the general meeting to be held on the 2d proximo.

A. S. FINLAY,—*Officiating Secy.*

Bombay, 20th Jan. 1837.

HIGH WATER TABLE,—21ST JANUARY, 1837.

	Mor.	Eve.
Saturday	11 1	11 24
Sunday	○ 11 39	11 57
Monday	0 14	0 30
Tuesday	0 46	1 2
Wednesday	1 18	1 35
Thursday	1 57	2 10
Friday	2 28	2 46

EXCHANGE.

	Buys.	Sells.
Six per cent Remittable Loan	126½	126
First five per cent Loan		
No. 329, a 1st class	108	107¾
Second five per cent Loan	108½ @	111
Third five per cent Loan	110¼	110½
Bills on Calcutta, 30 days	107¾	107
Bills on Madras, 30 days	101¼	101
Bills at 6 month's sight	2 | 1¼	2 | ¼
Canton Bills		
Spanish dollars per 100	222½	222
Sovereigns each	10½	10½

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Names of Vessels	Agents	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
Triumph	Messrs. Remington & Co.	5th Feb	London	Cape & St. Helena.
Moffatt	Do McVicar	Do do	Do	On the
Portland	Burn & Co.	22nd Jan.	Liverpool.	Coast.
John Knox.	Do Duncan	Do do	Do.	No where.
Aliquis.	Gibb & Co.	25th Feb.	Do.	St. Helena.
Carnatic	Do Edmond Bibby & Co.	1st Do.	London	Cape & St.
Ruparell	Aga Mahommed Rahim.	22nd Jan.	Red Sea.	Helena.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. H. S. Watkins, 15th Regt. N. I, from Poonah.
Major Stalker, 19th Regt. N. I., from do.
Lieut. Cruickshank, 5th Regt. N. I., from do.
Ensign Adams, attached to 5th Regt. N. I., from do.
Lieut. Wingate, Engineers, from Sholapoor.
Assistant Surgeon T. C. Elliot, Bengal establishment, from Mahidpore.

DEPARTURES.

Capt. Melvill, staff, to Cutch.
Major Stalker, 19th Rt. N. I. to Poona.
Capt. H. P. Lawrence, Nizam's service, to Ellichpore.
Cornet W. W. Humbley, 4th Lt. Dragoons, to Kirkee.
Capt. Davidson, staff, to Poona.
Capt. H. Spencer, 25th Rt. N. I. to Dapoolie.
Capt W. Spratt, 4th Rt. N. I. to Ahmednuggur.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th instant, the Lady of Ensign and Quartermaster Lambart Scott, 17th Regt. N. I. of a son.

At the Craig, Malabar Hill, on the 18th instant, the Lady of Charles Ducat, esquire, M. D. of a son.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

January 18th.—Barque Bombay, L. Broille, Master, from Bordeaux, 25th August 1836. Touched at Colombo and Mahe.

Passenger.—Mr. Johnson.

Do. Ship Cheshire, Daniel Campbell, Master, from Liverpool 23d August, 1836.

Do. His Majesty's ship Winchester, bearing the Flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral, Sir T. Bladen Capel, K. C. B. commander in chief, Edward Sparshott, Esq. K. H. Capt. from Colombo.

DEPARTURES.

January 14th.—Barque Ternate, Thomas Stewart, Master, to China.

Do. 15th.—Ship Marquis of Hastings, John Clarkson, Master, to London.

Passengers.—Col. Farquharson, Col. Sutherland, Captain Graham, Capt. Walch, Capt. Watts, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Spens, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. English, Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Walch, Mrs. Mann, Miss Ellen Willoughby, Miss C. Willoughby, Miss Elizabeth Farquharson, Miss E. H. Graham, Miss Catherine Vaughan, Miss Jane Vaughan, Miss Eliza Walch, Miss Jane Walch, Miss Mary Blaxland, Master F. Vaughan, Master H. Vaughan, Master Arthur Walch, Master James Walch, and Master Chas. Walch.

Do. 18th.—The East India Company's steamer Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Rowband, esq., commander, to Suez.

Passengers.—Capt. Kennett, John Wedderburn, esq., Mrs. Wedderburn, Mrs. Milburn, H. Pidcock, esq., J. H. Bainbridge, esq., Lieut. R. Hill, W. Hunter, esq., Lieut. Molony, H. B. Higginson, esq., George Ashburner, esq., Lieut. Hall, Doctor Rogers, and Lieut. Sparrow.

Do. 19th.—Brig Alison, E. Dariot, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—John Watson, esq., and Capt. John Botholmew.

Do. —Ship Governor Findlay, Edward Parry, Master, to China.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

His Majesty's Ship Winchester.

E. I. Company's Receiving and Guard Vessel—Hastings.

Floating Chapel—Aurora. Brig of War—Tigris.

FREE TRADERS.—John Knox, Brittania, Portland, Carnatic, Triumph, Moffatt, Brooke Blora, Aliquis, and Cheshire.

COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Meccaie, Cornwallis, Good Success, Kaikusroo, Futtay Rahimon, Eleanor, Hamedo, Ruparell, Lord Castlereagh, Charlotte, Helen, Charles Forbes, Allalevie, Fort William, Gopall Crushna, Lady Grant, Pettamber Savoy, Futtay Hulbaree, Scaleby Castle, and Bombay.

STEAMER.—Indus

ARAB.—Tauze, Futtay Salam, Mahomedy, and Futta Kalimon.

AMERICAN.—Elizabeth.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S Ship.—Mahommedee.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Memorialist* (without a signature) against Major Moore's retiring fund, should revise his memorial and send it backed by a few of the real signatures of dissentients. At present we cannot know if he is a party concerned or not.

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 21st JANUARY, 1837.

His Majesty's ship *Winchester*, Captain Edward Sparshot, bearing the flag of His Excellency Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Bladen Capel, K. C. B. arrived last Wednesday from Trincomalee the 8th December.

The *Hugh Lindsay* steamer proceeded on her voyage to Suez late in the evening of the 18th instant. A list of her passengers will be found under the usual head. We understand Col. Robertson, Mr. E. G. Fawcett, C. S. and Mr. Gubbins, of the Bengal C. S. who had also engaged passages, were left behind, in consequence, of not setting off in time. 8 P. M. was the hour fixed for departure, but we believe she did not start till 9½ P. M.,—so that ample time was allowed.

The number of letters dispatched by her on this occasion amounts to upwards of 3,500, though the notice of her intended departure could not have reached Ceylon and several of the distant Bengal stations, in time to admit of letters being forwarded for dispatch by her.

Residents at far distant stations must always be liable to such disappointments, until a regular organized plan of overland communication is carried into effect.

We do not recollect a season that has proved so disastrous to the shipping of Bombay as the present. In addition to the many fine ships whose loss we have already had to record within the last few months, we have this week to add three more—the *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy*, *Princess Victoria*, and *Tiger*.

The *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy* was a fine ship of 550 tons, built at Mazagon in 1833, and bound from Siam to this port with a cargo of sugar, valued at three lacs of rupees. She was wrecked upon the rocks opposite the Flag Staff of Quilon, on the 3d instant, about 5 o'clock A. M. within two miles of the shore. The local authorities are

rendering every aid to save the ship and cargo ; but with what prospect of success is not yet known.

The *Princess Victoria*, of 473 tons, built at Greenock in 1831, sailed from Bombay on the 12th of August for Calcutta, and is understood to have been burnt at sea. The captain and crew are reported to have arrived safe at Bourbon in the ship's boats.

The *Tiger*—also a fine new vessel—has long been considered a missing ship, having left the Cape for Bombay, early in July. She, it appears, was lost upon an uninhabited island near Madagascar. We have been kindly favored with the copy of a letter, inserted below, from Asst. Surgeon Deacon of this establishment to a friend here, giving particulars of the loss of this ill-fated ship, on board of which he was a passenger.

Mahè Seychelles, 6th Nov. 1836.

" Should this reach you before my arrival in Bombay, you will see I am still in the land of the living, although I was a passenger on board of the once beautiful ship, *Tiger*, from Liverpool, which was wrecked on the island of Astoon, N. W. of Cape Ambro, northern point of Madagascar. The island was uninhabited."

"We were providentially taken off and brough there by the *Emma*, whaler, Captain Goodman, of London, where we have been kindly received. All hands--26 in number--landed safe in the boats at 11 o'clock at noon, and the ship *Tiger*, struck on the reef between 12 and 1 o'clock at night. The captain—Speers—(late 1st mate) said, we were on John de Nova, and sailed on the 15th of September with the 3rd mate and 10 able seamen. in the long boat for this place, to procure a vessel for myself, Captain and Mrs. Stirling and the remainder of the crew. I am sorry to add ; no tidings have been heard of them up to this period. It was not until captain Goodman, who saw the wreck and our flags and came on shore in consequence, that he knew we were on Astoon, as our course was between John de Nova and the Cosmoledos."

"Add to this, captain Searight, of the late ship *Tiger*, jumped overboard, and was drowned 2 days previous to the wreck, which occurred on the 12th of August. This, I conceive, was the cause of our misfortune, as he was a good navigator, and the 1st mate none. The captain did so in a fit of insanity. All attempts to save him were unsuccessful, owing to a heavy squall. This goes by a pinnace to the Mauritius. We were 68 days on the island, living principally on turtle and fish."

None of these ship's affect the Bombay underwriters to any extent. The block of the *Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy* is insured in the bazar, but the cargo is entirely uncovered. Upon the other ships, we believe there are no policies underwritten in Bombay.

We understand letters have been received here, mentioning the arrival of the ship *Ahmoody* at Manilla,—dismasted. It will be recollected that fears were entertained for the safety of this ship.

Accounts from Mangalore mention the loss the *Futhelbury*, a Muscat vessel, of 150 tons.

It is with much regret that we have to announce the departure to England of Mr. Wedderburn, who for so many years has so materially contributed by his social qualities and eminent abilities not only to the delight of the society but also to the prosperity of this Presidency.

Mr. Wedderburn arrived at Bombay in 1808, and during the nine years that he held inferior situations, devoted his leisure time to the cultivation of literature, in which pursuit he received every benefit which could be derive from the friendship of such distinguished individuals as Mr. Erskine and the late Sir James Mackintosh. During that period however, Mr. Wedderburn's peculiar qualifications attracted the notice of Government, and in 1817. he was appointed to the responsible situation of Accountant General. Mr. Wedderburn was also one of the earliest Members of the Bombay Literary Society, and at all times took the utmost interest in its proceedings, and most effectually exerted himself in promoting the objects of that institution, although his laborious official duties prevented his bestowing his attention to literature in which he would otherwise have no doubt acquired distinction. Mr. Wedderburn was likewise one of the original Founders of the Education Society and Native Education Society of this Presidency, and contributed greatly by his enlightened exertions to raise them to the high degree of efficiency they have attained.

In his public capacity Mr. Wedderburn was distinguished by his intimate conversancy with all subjects relating to finance and political economy. His knowledge in these respects enabled him to convince Government of the great advantage which must be derived from a reform of the currency, and led to the establishment of the present mint and mintage, from which this Presidency has already received so much benefit, and from which there can be no doubt the country at large will eventually be rendered independent of the exactions and excessive profits effected by the *Shroffs*.

Of Mr. Wedderburn's financial abilities, it may be sufficient to observe that they were eminently evinced throughout the last Maratha war and during the settlement of the country after peace had taken place, and that they received the marked approbation of both the local and supreme governments.

While in his public career thus distinguished by the discharge during twenty years of the duties of a most important situation, Mr. Wedderburn in private life endeared himself by every amiable and social quality which can conciliate esteem and regard, to a large circle of friends and acquaintances, who, while they cannot but lament his departure, have the gratification of anticipating for him that domestic happiness which can hardly fail to await his return to his native land.

We have much pleasure in answering the call made on us by Mr. Gaisford, in his interesting letter on silk, in another column. After making every enquiry in our power, we have no hesitation in recommending the immediate adoption of the plan suggested, of raising a capital of Rupees 30,000 for the purpose of forming plantations of the malberry, and establishments for reeling silk in the neighbourhood of Yewla (Ahmednuggur). It will be observed that Mr. Gaisford recommends the tree cultivation, and the Chinese reel.—Of the propriety of the latter, in that district, we have no doubt, considering that the supply is for native markets, in which they are accustomed to the quality of silk and length of skein, which the Chinese reeling produces. Of the sufficiency of the capital also we are satisfied, since Signor Mutti informs us that he believes the amount proposed would even be sufficient for an establishment embracing his own system of reeling, on an ample scale, which of course would require a greater outlay for buildings and reels than the plan of Mr. Gaisford. We hope this gentleman will lose no time in following up the proposal with a full prospectus, and for a want of a better agency we shall, pro tempore, be most happy to receive proposals for joining this undertaking It is likely that this will be only the forerunner of other establishments formed on similar principles.—There must be many spots of waste about Ghats and in this neighbourhood where, if *merassee* and other claims could be purchased out, and compounded for with the sanction of government, we should in a few years see a manifest improvement in the resources of the immediate neighbourhood of the presidency. In such places, Mr. Mutti's plan altogether, for the export trade would probably be the favorite, i. e. trees, with the Italian reel. Mr. M. has lately brought some very fine silk from Kutroor, in quality considerably above "Tsatlee" ; but when his own account of his progress appears in print we shall be the better able to judge. In the mean time he informs us that he has made a calculation by weight of the produce of his St. Helena trees as compared with the Bengal field planting. The same quantity of land (an acre) which produces sixteen seers pucka or 32lbs. of leaves per annum, will, if cultivated with trees, produce 71 pucka seers or 142lbs. commencing from the 5th year, and for many years progressively increasing. This result we consider sufficiently important, not merely to induce persons on our side of India to plant the standard tree, but to awaken the silk growers of Bengal to the necessity of experimenting on this subject.

We shall anxiously await Mr. Gaisford's detail of the plan, and the prospectus of the first joint-stock purse proposed for Agricultural improvement.

The Bank question and the departure of the *Hugh Lindsay* have a little distracted our attention from sundry Calcutta sayings and doings. In the mean time our cotemporary of the *Gazette* has given some seasonable new-year's advice to our supreme rulers, on a subject on which the whole press of Madras and Bombay should be unanimous, namely, fair-play, and justice to the minor presidencies.

The Calcutta steam committee-men may now close their books, or recommence steaming on their own resources. They have protested and petitioned against the only scheme ever likely to be adopted, and have thus done all the mischief that remained in their power, and have now openly avowed what was always suspected, that their object was not steam navigation, but to prevent Bombay taking advantage of her geographical position. This last demonstration is only of use to *us*, as it shews the *animus* of the whole affair. The protest can make no impression on such a body as that which Mr. Hutt and Major Head led up to a conference with the President of the Board of Controul. The several rival schemes,—distances,--harbours, every thing must have been sufficiently before them, after such lengthened controversies, to say nothing of the information they must have derived from Lord William Bentinck, who is by this time pretty well acquainted with the real merits of the case, having once been unfortunately bitten by the "comprehensive scheme." But the M. P. for Glasgow has now recovered from the temporary aberration of the Indian Governor General. There is still however one hope left for the town-of-Calcutta-steam-scheme, it is to dispatch a comprehensive steam brief to Mr. Turton, with a handsome fee from the fund, inclosing a new and corrected map of the Indian seas,—exposing all the errors of former geographers as to the relative positions of Calcutta, Suez and Bombay, including descriptions of the salubrity of Socotra, the safety of its harbours and its value as a colony.

The good "supremes" must forgive us, but they are very free in their advice to the "benighted" and the "minors" and the idea of superiority runs so feely down through every subordinate department among them, that they seem to imagine that the " empyreal air" of supremacy is diffused through and assimilated to their corporeal (though little solid) substance and that they actually partake in their own persons of its sovereign nature just as,

" The man who *bled* the *man*,
Who bled the Queen,"

imagined ever afterwards that he had acquired some connection or affinity with the blood-royal. We find that steam is not the only comprehensive scheme that is to be forced upon us from the Town of Calcutta, but the incomprehensible and rejected military retiring fund of Mr Curnin, is to be held over the heads of the Bombay Army, to the exclusion of a measure of their own which the *Hurkaru* of the 3d is surprised to find adopted by the "smallest presidency." The *Hurkaru* is a little sharp upon the Governor of Bombay, for presuming to sanction such a proceeding, which he insinuates may lead him to transgress the limits of the small mite of pocket money, to which the minors are restricted. We are thus reminded of our dependent situation.—" The orders from home, we believe are peremptory against the minor governments incurring expense for any purpose whatever beyond £1000 sterling-money, without previous leave had and obtained, from Bengal." How considerate ! with such a vigilant press as that at Calcutta, they might almost venture to shut the audit offices. We shall soon hear, no doubt, when they begin to patronize the future minor Governor of Madras, of their advising him not to overdraw his monthly abstract for fear of a wigging. The truth is that as, long as the maxim at Calcutta seems to be " *De minimis non curat lex*" (Transit duties &c. &c. to wit) our motto must be as far as our tether will allow " aide-toi-et le ciel t'aidera."

MADRAS.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.—The Bombay Community are putting forth a spirit and energy in the race of enterprizing pursuits that promise to leave even Calcutta in the distance. The Colabah Causeway, the Agra Road, the Chesney Tribute, and the Testimonial to Captain Chads, have all marked a liberal public spirit ; but now we have an undertaking which in extent and vigour surpasses them all. It was only the other day that the question of advantage being realizable from a Bank at Bombay was mooted in the journals of that Presidency ; and such an Institution was then strongly recommended. The simultaneous establishment of a Branch of the Agra Bank lent force to the suggestion ; and the Community we find have now taken up the subject *con amore*. A Meeting has been held, and all preliminaries settled as to the nature of the Bank it is proposed to establish, which it has been resolved shall be after the model of the Bank of Bengal. A Committee, to take the necessary steps for obtaining a Charter and for properly organizing the institution, was formed ; and a book opened for Subscriptions. In the very first day *twenty one lakhs* of Rupees were subscribed ! ! It is quite refreshing to note, amidst the general tameness that reigns over India, such glowing marks of the energy and enterprize inherited from our native land.

The Bank, it will be perceived, 'ere obtaining permanent establishment, has to ' win favour' in the sight of the magnates of the land or of Leadenhall Street ; but we cannot believe these will be so blind as not to detect and acknowledge the advantages it must prove to themselves as well as the country under their rule. The question has at times been agitated whether the Government connexion with Banks and Banking is not illegal, as being a violation of the clause in the Charter, which annihilates all the Company's trading privileges. The continuance of the system and abandonment of the mooted point however we suppose must be taken as conceding the privilege, under its conducement, viewing present circumstances, to the public good. But in such view we think Madras may take a lesson with advantage from the projected Institution at Bombay. Here, and only here, is the Bank *exclusively* attached to Government : it is held entirely aloof from the public ; and, though well and steadily conducted under its present manager, its operations are necessarily more restricted, its measures checked by the restraining power of formal rules, than if, the public being personally interested in its welfare, an independent Direction had to extend its influence and utility, being responsible at the same time to, and aided in their efforts by, a body of watchful share-holders. It is questionable if a sufficiency of capital could be collected at this Presidency to establish an independent Bank, or that business sufficient would offer to enable it to make way against its potent Government rival ; but, to throw open the latter for the admission of shareholders on the principle of the Bank of Bengal would be no less feasible than advantageous.

For pressing such a measure forward no time could be more opportune than the present : did we submit our application to have the Bank at Madras placed on the same footing as that of Bengal, while Bombay in respect of its embryo establishment is preferring the same request, accordance with the prayer of the latter could not in justice or in decency be withheld from the former. The subject is one eminently worthy of the attention of the Chamber of Commerce, independent of its equal interest to the Members of the Services who are not debarred from the investiture of their money in such an undertaking, and we hope to see it gain consideration at Monday's Meeting.—*Spectator, January 7.*

CALCUTTA.

The following are the particulars of the Opium Sale, held at the Exchange yesterday :

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceed.
Bahar,..	4970	1685	1365	1613-3-7	8017725
Benares..	1991	1505	1455	1459-13-7	2906560
Half....	4	730			2920

—*Calcutta Courier, Janurry 5.*

We had occasion this time last year to notice the surprising activity with which the Opium Clippers were despatched after the first sale. An instance of still greater despatch has just occurred in the Brig *Ann*, Which left Calcutta this morning by steam for China, with about 450 chests of Opium. This vessel was only reported from London last Friday, and did not arrive off Calcutta till Tuesday. She has therefor been but a week in the river, and but two days and a half off town altogether.—*Calcutta Courier January 6*

Yesterday being the last day for despatching the Steam Mail for the *Hugh Lindsay*, the press of letters was so great that the Bombay dawk did not leave the Post Office till half past ten at night. We understand that the number of Steam letters received yesterday was 793 and on the preceeding day 130, This Mail, it is believed, will be the largest ever sent from India by Steam, being probably between 1000 and 1100 from Culcutta alone, and perhaps almost as many more from out-stations in Bengal and the Western Provinces sent direct to Bombay.—*Ibid.*

General Allard has quitted Calcutta to-day by Steam for Allahabad, *en route* to the head quarters of Runjeet Sing. His second visit to Calcutta has but strengthened and extended the respect and esteem of the society for a character combining so much amiability with a high sense of honor. The numerous attentions he received from the European society did not prevent his visiting such of the natives of distinction as expected him to do so. Among them was our friend Rajah Kalikrishna, who, we are quite sure, has duly appreciated the General's civility. One person, however, has been honored with a visit—nay, *two* visits from him under circumstances which make the attention somewhat remarkable. We allude to the General's having twice gone to Hooghly for the purpose of seeing the *soi-disant* Rajah of Burdwan. We received a short notice of the first of these visits about ten days ago ; but as it came to us anonymously, we refused to publish it, believing it to be a story got up by some interested party. We are informed, however, that the General did see and converse with the *quondam* fakeer, as stated in the *Hurkaru* of yesterday, and that he recognized him as being a person whom he had seen in the character of a fakeer some years back in Loodeana ; and further, that he remembers that the fakeer then declared himself to be a Rajah, but did not say what title he claimed. This evidence of identity therefore goes very little way to establish a claim to the Burdwan Raj. The same ambition which would now aspire to this title, might have been working then before any plan was matured. The circumstance of these visits of General Allard, however, must tend to give some degree of credit to the man's pretensions, whatever may be the truth or falsity of the strange tale with which he has been amusing the lieges. It does however seem to us very desirable, considering the vast property affected by this extraordinary claim, that some opportunity should be given to prove or disprove the identity of the individual with the young Rajah whose death was given out some twenty years ago, under circumstances of considerable suspicion. The mystery which now hangs over the man is productive of great mischief by encouraging fraud and gambling. By confining the man at Hooghly and creating difficulties of release after the term of his imprisonment shall have expired, the Mofussil Magistracy has in fact been playing his game for him, if he be an impostor.—*Calcutta Courier, January 7.*

GOOMSOOR.—There would seem to be more work cut out for the troops in the Northern Circars than has been generaly anticipated. The Zemindary of Golcondah, half way betwixt Rejahmundry and Vizagapatam, has occupied the attention of the Regiment stationed at Samalcottah to very little purpose for some months past. During the rainy season at Goomsoory, the Commissioner proceeded to that quarter to see what dip omacy could effect. The results of the said diplomacy have not yet transpired but it is expected that a Brigade of 2½ corps will shortly be marched into that district, in order to bring matters to a satisfactory issue. The Zemindaries of Nyaghur and Dyspulla, bordering on Goomsoor, also afford grounds for uneasiness. The former is understood to be quite ripe for arrow, and from what we learn from more than one source, nothing but very adroit management on the part of Mr. Ricketts, the Cuttack Commissioner, will prevent a flame bursting forth along the whole valley of the Mahenuddy which would probably extend throughout the excited districts between that river and the Godanery It would, of course, end in the discomfiture of the revolters, but such could not be effected without material loss of life, and great expenditure of money, and we yet trust these miseries may be avoided by dextrous diplomacy on the part of the local civil agents.

In respect to Goomsoor, matters are progressing but slowly. Mr. Russell by the latest accounts, was at Sonda, completely at fault, having lost all trace of, or clue to, Dora Bissoye's movements, although a sort of belief existed that the rebel chief must have moved into some of the southern districts. We regret to learn that some sickness is experienced in camp, and that officers have been lost to the service since the present campaign opened. The first victim to the fever was Lieut. Hayman, of the sixth, who died about a fortnight since. The second is Lieut. Colonel Hodgson, who died at the end of last month.—*Ibid.*

It will be remembered that the merchants at Colombo, one and all, refused to serve as un-official members of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, for two reasons—1st, because as the unofficial members were to have precedence according to the dates of their respective nomination, it would happen that the three members chosen from the native community being pensioned individuals, permanently appointed, would after the first election have precedence over the Europeans, and two of them immediately over a portion of the latter ;—and 2dly, because they thought it inconsistent with their own independence in the Council that any precedence over them should be given to the official members.

A Memorial to the Secretary of state was accordingly drawn up by the merchants, and transmitted by the Governor with his own remarks. To these an answer was lately received from Lord Glenelg which Sir Wilmot Horton read at the Meeting of the the 15th ultimo. The Governor has had the satisfaction of receiving the unqualified approbation of the Minister in respect to his proceedings in the matter, and he is now instructed to look to some other class for Members of Council, if the Merchants still refuse to serve. Lord Glenelg's letter will be found among our Ceylon extracts.—*Ibid.*

COLLECTION OF THE LAND REVENUE.—We have recently had an opportunity of inspecting an official statement of quarterly demands, collections, and balances of the several zillahs in the Moorshedabad district, for May, June, and July 1836. These, we believe, are the last returns and as they may interest many of our readers, we give here a concise summary of their contents. In zillah Burdwan the balance at the close of the preceding Quarter, including all the Bukya balances, was Rs. 9,830, and then demand for the then Quarter, Rs. 75,942, making a total of Rs. 85,772, all of which has been realized, but Rs. 113. Of this balance, if we may be so minute, Rs. 6 has been paid, and the remander is in course of immediate liquidation. In zillah Beerbhoom the balance at the close of the preceding Quarter was Rs. 96,569, and the demand for the second Quarter 1836, Rs. 69, 032, making a total of Rs. 1,65,601 ; of this a balance of Rs. 97,922 remained uncollected at the closing of the account, not much of which, as we are informed, has been since realized. The balance is mainly due on account of permanently settled muhals, engaged for by the proprietors, paying above Rs. 200 per annum ; about Rs. 18,000 is said to be totally irrecoverable ; large amounts, however, would be realized in September last, about which time several sales were to take place for arreas of revenue. In Burdwan the balance at the close of the preceding Quarter was Rs. 966,511, the demand for the Quarter now under review 4.10,997. The total demand was Rs. 13,77,580, of which after deducting items satisfactorily explained, no more than Rs. 71,429 remain in balance. This is very satisfactory. The state of the collections in the Hooghly district is not less pleasing, and the improvement remarkable ; the balance at the close of the First Quarter 1836, was Rs. 5,52,100, demand for second Quarter Rs. 15,9,999, total Rs. 7,12,000 the collections have amounted to rupees 4,02705, of which rupees 21,203 only was current revenue for the then Quarter, rupees 3,81,502 being arrears of previous years, reducing the balance at the close of the second Quarter 1836 to rupees 3,09,394. The condition of zillah Moorshedabad is less cheering ; it exhibits, however, an improvement on the corresponding period in 1835. The balance at the close of the first Quarter 1835, 6, was rupees 4,03.540 ; demand for second Quarter 1836, Rs. 98,066, total Rs. 5,01,606.—*Englishman, January 6.*

The *Friend of India* of the first week in 1837, takes a survey of the state of the native periodical press, its progress during the past, and its prospects for the future. As the result of this survey, *The Friend of India* is of opinion, that a steady, though slow, progress of improvement may be discerned. Two native papers, *Koumoodee*, established by Rammohun Roy and the *Timin Nasuk*, or " the Dispeller of darkness," have become extinct, whilst two new journals have arisen to supply the places of the two extinguished ones. These are the *Prubhakur* and *Prubodh Chundrodoy*, which are described as rising papers and possessed of considerable merit. At Loodiana, a Persian journal has been established by the American missionaries, and at Gaya, a new paper has been set on foot within the last fortnight. The encouragement given to Native Papers, is, in the opinion of the *Friend of India* on the encrease ; but the state of Native Education, and the various impediments to the expansion of the native mind throughout the great mass of the population, necessarily render the diffusion of the influence of the Press, both extremely limited, as it subsists at all, and extreme-slow of advancement. The progress of the Press must, from the nature and condition of the inhabitants of India, be extremely tardy, and without any extraneous impediments, it must be almost imperceptible for a long period ! It, therefore, appears singular and inconsistent, that, in the words of our contemporary, " in exact proportion as Government have enlarged their exertions for the diffusion of knowledge among the natives, they have laid severer restrictions on the circulation of Native Papers." Our contemporary alludes here to the heavy rate of postage, which, formerly more favorable to the Native than the English Press, has been latterly augmented in respect of the former, to the same heavy charge. This alone is sufficient, in itself, to form an almost insuperable impediment to the circulation of the periodical press, whether native or English, among the inhabitants of the interior. In order to the existence of the demand for an article of whatsoever description, it is necessary first of all that the consumer be [illegible] acquainted with his wants ; but if he is unconscious of such wants, he will not be induced readily, or [illegible] incur a heavy expense, in order to obtain that, of the value of which he is ignorant, and of the loss which he sustains by its privation, he is uninformed. Before Robinson Crusoe had instructed his man Friday in the use of salt, and taught him to relish its savour, his man Friday would have gone to no expense of trouble, or labour to obtain it. His ignorance of, and distaste for it, was more effectual in prohibiting his using it, than the heaviest tax, and if he had been compelled to relinquish something else for which he *had* a relish, he never would have thought of using it at all. It is the same with the great mass of the natives, in regard to the press ; they have yet to be taught to value and relish it, and they will no more think of paying a heavy postage for its acquisition than Friday, Robinson Crusoe's man, when he was first caught, would have exchanged a leg of his slain enemy, the value of which he did know, for a bag of salt, which he held in no estimation whatever. The policy pointed out by our contemporary, was adopted very probably from a desire to restrict the interior circulation of the press ; but if our comparison be correct, it was a measure of supererogation. *The Friend of India*, however, is of opinion, that this narrow policy, the offspring of apprehensions altogether unbecoming a great government, is at length about to be abandoned ; and we have great hopes that he is not mistaken. The press may, to use a well-known figure without irreverence, be considered, the salt of the earth, and it is, we imagine, the duty, as well as the true policy, of rulers to endeavour to humanize their subjects, by teaching them its value, and creating among them both a knowledge of, & a relish for, its benefits Looked upon as a measure of precaution against the diffusion of information among the population generally, the imposition of a burthensome and prohibitory tax, upon the diffusion of that, which with every encouragement must be so slow and almost imperceptible, wears the appearance of cowardice and imbecile terror, rather than of wisdom and caution. De Lolme remarks, that he never could account for the existence of the freedom of the press, as subsisting in England, seeing that there was no law to protect it, till he reflected that its freedom consisted in the absence of any law against it. But De Lolme did not reflect upon the impediments which in his day existed even in England, to the freedom he so much extols, and which in various ways are in operation in this country, although there be no positive law against it. One of them, and one of the most operative, is the heavy postage which has hitherto prohibited the press from extending its influence beyond a very narrow boundary, and restricted its useful circulation within a very small circumference, beyond the city walls of the several presidencies. We have not, therefore, the means of ascertaining what is, or rather will be the degree of eargerness with which the natives of the interior will receive a benefit, of the character of which they as yet, are ignorant. We must not consider them apathetic, because they do not yet appreciate [illegible], with which they have hitherto been unacquainted ; nor must we be surprised if they at first refuse the proffer of that good of which they know not the value, if they must pay a hig[illegible]

price for its acquisition. It is not a fair inference to conclude, that because the progress of the native press has been small, the natives are indifferent to its value. A man will not pay the price of what his experience tells him is of some value to him, to obtain that, of which he has no experience, except, indeed, he can afford to try experiments in acquisition, which is not very generally the case among those, whom the extension of the press is calculated to benefit.—*Bengal Hurkaru, January 9.*

We are sorry to say there is reason to believe, that the Ship *Lord William Bentinck* (Hutchinson), which sailed from this port for China on the 24th September last, has been lost in the Straits. The *Singapore Chronicle* of the 29th October, mentioned that the Ship *Friends*, on her passage to Singapore from Manilla, had seen "on the afternoon of the 22d instant, between Pedro Branca and the Bintang shore, numerous bales of Cotton floating, four of which the Commander picked up." The marks of these four bales, as given in the *Singapore Chronicle* and thence copied by us last month. did not attract much attention at the time, but they have since all of them been identified with the marks of Bales shipped in the above vessel by two mercantile firms of this place.—*Calcutta Courier, January 9.*

The Bombay people have not waited the result of our deliberations here for their accommodation. While the Bank of Bengal is said to have been considering of the expediency of setting up a branch at that presidency, the merchants there have taken up the matter themselves. They have had a meeting and determined to set up a joint-stock Bank of their own—a Bank of issue, with a capital of thirty lakhs divided into 3,000 shares of 1,000 Rupees each,—and the whole amount was subscribed in one day. The particulars of the meeting, and some remarks of the *Bombay Gazette* will be found among our extracts. It appears that the scheme, in spite of this evidence of its popularity, has not met with universal concurrence. We understand that some of the old houses are rather afraid of the free action of such a Bank, lest the facilities of credit should be abused. They have accordingly kept themselves aloof for the present from the scheme of an independent Bank, and have put forth two propositions. The first of these we find in the Bombay papers: it is that Government shall issue Exchequer Bills without interesi in exchange for coin, which they conceive would answer all the purpose of removing the present inconveniences of cash payments, and at the same time prevent the dangers of an unrepresented paper circulation. This plan would make Government the general bankers for the community, and give the former all the banking profit of a paper currency —for we find no stipulation about deposits, nor is it likely that Government would agree to support an establishment merely for the purpose of holding specie in deposit and issuing paper acknowledgements for it at their own cost and risk. It would consequently have the effect of introducing an unlimited paper currency without any representation at all, purely upon the guarantee of the Gorernment. The other proposition is that the Bank of Bengal shall be invited to establish a Branch at Bombay.

This we understand to be the substance of a letter received by a mercantile firm to-day from an eminent Parsee merchant at Bombay. We shall not at present enter into any discussion upon the relative merits of the branch Bank or the independent one, but will merely observe that if the former be allowed a circulation for its notes in the public offices, and the latter should be denied it,—then would the former seem the more desirable arrangement. But if the Bombay Government will allow the notes of an independent Joint Stock Bank to be received and issued in that presidency as those of the Bank of Bengal are on this side of India, then do we see no reason why Bombay should not have a Bank of its own; with a proportion of Government fuctionaries in the direction of its affairs. *Ibid*

We have seen a paper in circulation to day among the merchants, the object of which is to prevent a schism between the friends of Steam in England and in Bengal. The subscribers declare their willingness to take shares in the London scheme communicated by Major Head, and leave it to the general body of subscribers to limit or extend their plan at their own discretion. If we thought the question of Steam or no Steam depended upon it, we should say, make this c[redacted] of your friends in England: but [redacted] to have been hastily forme[redacted] and consequently that the [redacted] at home invite suggestion[redacted] support in the undertaking [redacted] this apprehension, that [redacted] plan at once so costly and [redacted] be that the shareholders, [redacted] two, would be disgusted [redacted] perilled the reby; that t[redacted] nalogous to the case of the *Forbes* and the *Hugh Lindsay*—the outlay would be very heavy—the returns very small, and in one part of the year there would be no Steam at all; and the shareholders at home would never afterwards be persuaded to subscribe more money for the extension of their plan. Whereas if, from the first, we have large Steamers running from Bengal, the superior advantages of the double line would tell in every way—in the economy of the arrangements, as well as in the benefits bestowed upon the public; these being not only the more wide diffusion of the advantage of the quickest possible post and of a passenger conveyance, but also the saving of some days in the average passages up and down the Red Sea. The whole run between Calcutta and Suez would but occupy twenty-five days under Steam in ordinary weather; so that, with the allowance of five days for stoppages (quite enough in our plan), the Steam distance between these extreme stations would be as short as the ordinary time expended by the *Hugh Lindsay* on her Bombay trips.

We take the opportunity of mentioning, that the Burdwan Coal last sent round to Bombay for the *Hugh Lindsay*, has been reported better than a quantity of English Coal previously used in that vessel. *Ibid*

The following extract from a letter from Sydney of rather old date—8th July—may be interesting to mercantile men:

"A few days ago a vessel arrived from Valparaiso laden with wheat, which the Customs, will not permit to be landed, I believe on the ground of its being shipped in a foreign bottom, from a country which has not entered into a Treaty of Reciprocity with England, at all events I imagined that to be the ground of refusal, as goods, the produce of the United States, can be imported in vessels from that Country. In the first instance of the kind Jonathan had to instruct our authorities here of the existence of our own Reciprocity act, the Government at first refusing the Americans permission to land the Cargo until the latter exhibited the Treaty of Reciprocity. In all probability the Government will eventually permit the wheat to be landed, as they have in former instances deviated from the strict letter of the law in similar cases, particularly as it does not materially interfere with Colonial interests. The Cargo of wheat per *Vestal* from your port was imported under a speculative contract with the Government, the conditions I believe were to this effect, that the Government was to pay a stipulated price, 7 or 7-6 per bushel provided it arrived within a certain time, that period having been exceeded; the wheat very inferior; and the market having materially declined; the Government have refused to take the wheat, about 13,000 bushels. The Cargo per "*Alexander*" was sold by auction on account of Government, and realized an average of about 8-6 per bushel. The Indian wheat is generally very inferior and dirty, with a deal of Gram in it, and very weavelly, in short, it is almost useless when it reaches here, too bad to be used alone, or to mix with other." *Ibid.*

ASSAM TEA.—*Sadiva Dec.* 21st 1836.—Mr. Bruce has made five boxes of Tea, a specimen of which we found to be of very good quality. The questiqn may now be considered as settled, that Tea can be raised here. *Ibid.*

AGRA.

The Agra Bank discussion has already awakened sufficient attention to make the following notice one of more than ordinary interest, and we trust it will be the means of directing the thoughts of many of those who take an interest in our Bank to conclusions, more sound and valuable than they at present seem likely to arrive at. The monopoly of the Agra Bank was a great cause of its success, and might be assigned as a reason, as it has in many similar cases, for maintaining it in its present position, and restraining that forward movement it is so equal to making. But this monopoly we now see invaded in one quarter, and it were presumption to suppose it may not in another, where the consequences would be far more important. Under these circumstances it becomes the duty of those connected with the Agra Bank to push it beyond the danger of sudden rivalry, which can be best and indeed only done by securing for its mangement an able and experienced Secretary. In one day we see 21 lakhs subscribed for a Bank at Bombay, and with such capital and the ready means of collecting more, the principal channel "the services" at present open to the Agra Bank, might easily be seized on by its Bombay rival, and that to an extent ruinous to the institution. The possibility is an important one and deserves the serious consideration of the Agra Bank Shareholders.—*Agra Ukhbar, January, 7.*

MHOW.—The society of this Station have been fortunate enough to "experience a considerable sensation" in the following recent event. Mrs. Palsgrave, the Fair Penitent, who by a custom peculiar to India, was restored by her forgiving husband, to her usual place in his affections, after the action Palsgrave *v.* Worrell in the Supreme Court; and whose frailty was being forgiven by some of the charitable fair of the Station, partly from religion, and partly from the feeling of the sex; being tired of acting the part of Calista or finding a little of the old leaven remaining which required removal, subjected herself to the penance of a new lover. An error in the delivery of a note roused the demon suspicion in the husband's heart, and a search into the Lady's escrutoire revealed the full extent of his honours. He forthwith walked out of one door—the Lady by the opposite, and next morning the injured husband had a meeting with the destroyer of his peace Lieutenant B———. The parties fired two shots but without effect.—*Ibid.*

INDIGAN.—The thoroughly disordered state of this province, and the predatory habits of its short sighted population have effected total interruption of the trade carried on thro' it between China and Cashmere. The Chinese Governor of Kashgul, irritated at this destruction of his traffic, adopted a wise expedient to correct it, and sent a large party to increase the natural poverty of his enemies by destroying their property, and carrying off as many for slavery as they could. The latter object was tolerably well effected in the capture of a large number of the Indigans Those who escaped retaliated by an irruption into the Chinese Territories, conducted with all the humanity of man in his natural state.—*Ibid.*

CEYLON.

ANSWER TO THE CEYLON MEMORIAL.

Downing Street, 8th July 1836. No. 123.—Sir—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 13 of the 8th January with a Memorial from the Merchants of Colombo expressing dissatisfaction at the measures which you had taken for constituting the Legislative Council of your Government.

You also enclose a Copy of the Correspondence to which their Memorial had given rise.

The Memorialists complained on a former occasion of the delay which had occurred in completing the Council.

This delay being occasioned by your anxiety to select fit and proper persons for the office of Legislators, you had the satisfaction of receiving His Majesty's gracious approval of the caution which had regulated your procedings.

The Memorialists have again attributed your conduct in this respect to improper motives, but I see no ground for concurring in their opinions.

I learn from your present despatch that having been able to select three Natives of Ceylon for seats in the Council, who together with three Merchants would have completed the number of unofficial Members, you had intimated your intention of conferring a priority of appointment on one of each class alternately, beginning with the Merchants.

In consequence of this arrangement the Merchants refused to sit in the Council, denouncing, in terms which I need not here repeal, the principle of precedence as established by His Majesty's instructions, not only with reference to the unofficial Members of the Council amongst themselves—but also as regards the Official and the Unofficial Members respectively.

The Memorialists advert to the constitution of the Legislative Councils at the Mauritius and at the Cape of Good Hope.

You will inform them that the principal of preceedence as regards the Official Members is observed in those Councils—that amongst the non-official Members the principle of seniority—according to date of appointment—obtains universally in all His Majesty's Colonial possessions —and that I cannot entertain any question which may involve a departure from either of those principles.

In expressing my regret at the determination at which the Memorialists appear to have arrived, I am bound in justice to the Legislative Council of your Government to state at the same time, that I entertain no doubt that notwithstanding the absence of the Merchants from that body, the Commercial interests of the Island will always meet with that attention which their importance demands—and I am inclined to hope that the Merchants themselves feel no apprehensions in this respect, since they have refused their individual support on grounds which could in no way have effected their usefulness or importance at the Council Board.

Should the Merchants of Colombo retain the opinions which they have now expressed on this subject, it will be your duty to select for the vacant seats—with the caution which you have hitherto observed—fit and proper persons from some other class of His Maje[redacted] at Ceylon.

I approve of the step which you [redacted] the Merchants had refused to enter the co[redacted] earing in three Members whom you had sel[redacted] the consideration which you appear to have[redacted] t occasion to the body of Merchants, by pl[redacted] ead of the Unofficial Members one of their[redacted] ou had reason to believe, would have accepted the appointment on his return to Ceylon, altho' he has since declined it.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
(Signed) GLENELG.

Government Gazette, December 17.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MORNING HERALD, SEPT. 3.

If it be true that Christina, the Regent of Spain, has addressed a letter to all the Courts of Europe, in which she *protests* against the violence offered her on the 13th at San Ildefonso, she must, of course, consider herself actually deposed from her authority as Regent, and incapable of exercising any valid right of a Sovereign, until the Democratic faction, that have thus virtually, deposed her, be deprived of their ill-gotten power, and she, as a consequence, be restored to her freedom.

Spain, then, is, according to the declaration of the Regent, in a state of anarchy—there is no legitimate power exercised at Madrid. But why did Christina prefer remaining at La Granja, where she necessarily exposed herself to the machinations of the conspirators, of whom Serjeant Garcia and his comrades were but the tools, while the insurrectionary spirit was completely kept down in the capital through the energetic and ill-requited intrepidity of the unfortunate Quesada, and the loyal conduct of so much of the regular military force as was quite sufficient only by showing their faces to take the "brave Urbanos," and the blood-thirsty rabble of Madrid, to run away like frightened hares? Why did Christina refuse to be persuaded by her Ministers to return to the capital, where she could not have been coerced by the military ruffians of San Ildefonso into acts derogatory to her as a Sovereign, and that compromised the claims of her infant daughter?

We recollect, and the public have not forgotten, when Lord Palmerston introduced into the Speech from the Throne a panegyric upon the "wise and vigorous Government,"—such were the words—of this very Christina, who was enjoying herself in secluded pleasures at La Granja, while the kingdom was falling to pieces. It is impossible to separate her conduct as a woman, from her policy as a Sovereign, because the latter was invariably rendered subordinate to her personal and selfish gratifications, which proved her utterly unfit to be intrusted with the momentous responsibility of governing any people, more especially a people who like the Spaniards, are in a state of demoralization which can only be retrieved by examples of real political "wisdom and vigour," in the chief of the Government.

Lord PALMERSTON dragged this country into the mischievous obligations of the quadruple treaty to preserve to the Spanish people the blessings of that "wise and vigorous" Government of Christina, which excited the admiration, and won all the sympathy of his matchless genius! During more than three years our Foreign Secretary has worked that quadruple treaty at a greater *cost* to England than the Whig starvation poor law will ever *save* to the public and *what is the result*?—The placing Serjeant Garcia at the head of a Government, which Christina declares to be anarchical with Calatrava, the Minister under him and a body-guard of democratic Janissaries, ready to support by assassination the work which they began in blood! Such is the end of the "wise and vigorous Government."

PORTRAITURE OF TEETOTALISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ALBION.

SIR,—The following account of the principles, practices, rise, progress, and present state of the Total Abstinence, or Teetotal Societies, may not be uninteresting to your readers. I write for these two purposes,—1st, to remove false impressions, errors, and prejudices; 2d. to procure personal exertions and pecuniary aid for carrying on these two great and good institutions. We believe there are thousands, not yet prepared to join us, who approve our proceedings, and are willing to give us countenance and support. Our expenses consist in the rent, lighting, and cleaning of our meeting-rooms, printing notices, advertisements, placards, &c.; travelling expenses for our missionaries, when they go to places unresorted, where there are no societies, or where the people are poor; the travelling expenses of missionaries who visit us from other places, and Temperance Books and Tracts for gratuitous distribution. Our advocates, nearly all working men, most of them reformed drunkards, cost us nothing: freely they have received, and they freely give. I believe we have, in Liverpool alone, not less than two hundred men and youths, and a considerable number of females, not many of them "learned, noble, and mighty," it is true, but capable of addressing a public audience, in a *useful and effective manner*, most willing and anxious to labour *gratuitously*, not one-third of whom, for want of more places to meet in, have at present an opportunity of speaking. Persons joining societies in connexion with "The British Association for the Promotion of Temperance" are not required to pay one farthing, as a condition of membership: all contributions to our funds are perfectly voluntary. All that is required is, that they sign their name to, and faithfully keep, the following pledge:—"*I voluntarily promise, that I will abstain altogether from the use of Ale, Porter, Cyder, Wine, Spirituous Liquors, and all other intoxicating articles, except as medicines, or in a religious ordinance; that I will neither give, nor offer them to others; and that I will discountenance all the causes and practices of Intemperance.*" In our societies we pay no deference to rank or station, all our members are equal, and we have no privates, no drones, all must labour, *all* are "Kings and Priests unto God," and he is greatest amongst us who reform most drunkards, and is most willing "to be least of all, and servant of all." Any individual on signing the pledge becomes at once a member, with all its privileges, of attending Society meetings, speaking, voting, and eligibility to office, without any charge whatever; and members wishing to leave the society can do so at any time, by first informing the Secretary, Committee, or other officers, and lose nothing by leaving it, because they paid nothing whilst in it. All the time they continue with us, our members gain in health, strength, peace of mind, pocket, character, prospects in this world, and hope in the next; they gain in every way, and lose in no way. Can they be unwise, then that refuse to join such a Society? The terms of ingress and egress being so easy, *we consider it in the highest degree disgraceful and dishonourable for any member to break the pledge*; the pledge *once* broken, the individual is, by that act, self-expelled, and cannot be a member till it is signed again, and if the delinquency be clearly proved, the Society claims the right to read such members out of the Society by name at a public meeting. The discipline we recommend in such cases is this: if a member hear that a brother has broken his pledge, he first tells him of it kindly "by himself alone," and if he find the report true, persuades him to sign it again privately, and there it ends: if he refuse to hear him, he takes with him one or two more to persuade him; if he will not hear them, it is told to the Committee, who send a deputation, and should this be ineffectual, such member may be read out of the Society at a public meeting; but even then we do not give them up, but still try to bring him in, though he should "offend seven times," and "seven times repent," aye seven "seventy times seven." We love our brother, we consider all mankind brethren, and are "not willing that any should perish, but that all should repent, reform, and live." We attack the master vice of our country, the source of all our crimes. We "bring glad tidings, of great joy, which shall be for *all people*" *who do not love strong drink*. To the *thief* we say Go "restore what you have robbed, steal no more," and "provide things honest in the sight of all men; to the *prostitute*, "*Go and sin no more, lest a worse thing come upon thee*;" and to the *hardened and profane*, "Fear him who can kill both body and soul." "Come unto us, then, all ye that are weary" of a life of intemperance, and "heavy laden" with sorrow, poverty, disease, crime, and *the love of strong drink*, and God will give you rest, take our *yoke* and *total abstinence* upon you, and learn of us" to "*go about doing good*," and "ye shall find rest unto your souls," for we can testify, from sweet experience, that the "yoke is easy and the burden light." A "*new commandment*" has Christ given unto us, that we love one another, as he loved us, when he *laid down his life for us*." If we love Christ we must keep his commandments, and this is the only way we have of proving ourselves to be *his*, for he says "by this shall *all men know* that ye are my disciples, and that ye love one another." Away, then, with the canting non scense of those sectarian bigots, who charge with substituting Temperance for the Gospel of Christ. Was not the Apostles preaching about "Temperance and a judgment to come?" Does not "pure and undefiled religion consist in visiting the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and keeping ourselves unspotted from the world," and has not "the Grace of God which bringeth salvation appeared unto all men, teaching us to deny ungodliness and wordly lusts, and to live *soberly*, righteously, and piously in this world, looking for a glorious hope?" *The blessing of God attends our labours of love*, millions have found *the standard of the Cross*. Go, Teetotallers, again, therefore, and tell these modern Pharisees, "the things they may see and hear, the blind receive their sight, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, drunken maniacs are clothed and in their right mind, the dead are raised to life, and to the poor this gospel—these glad tidings are preached; and *if this be not Christ*, "*where are we to look for another?*"

Females! you are all love, join our Society, for we are a band of brothers; Christians! join our Society, for it is based in love; Deists and Atheists! if you are guided by *reason*, join us, for Abstinence from Drunkard's drink is most consistent with the laws of nature and the constitution of man.

I hear you say it is a good cause, and how can we best promote it. 1st, by joining our Society, and if not,—2dly, we want many more places to hold our meetings in, *free of charge* to us; let those who have influence procure for us school-rooms, chapels, &c. in every part of the town, and pay for them, if necessary. We want now twenty such places at least. 3rd, make us presents of Temperance books and tracts; 4th, give us a little money, and pay it into Mr Hope's bank, or to Mr. John Cropper, or myself; 5th, provide places for intellectual improvement, and rational amusement for the younger.

If you give liberally, this greatest and best Reform will go on with greater rapidity; if you refuse to give, *answer to God for your conduct* for we are one and all determined, whether you give or do not give, that we will never cease our exertions till we have driven both drunkenness, and the drunkery system, altogether from our land. But I know the people of Liverpool will assist us, for I never made an appeal to them for a good purpose in vain: I shall not go about soliciting subscriptions: those who feel disposed to assist us in any of the ways I have mentioned will feel a pleasure in communicating with one of the gentlemen already named.

Having already occupied so much of your space with my Portraiture of Teetotalism, and begging for its funds, my accounts of its rise, progress, and present state must be the subject of another letter.

I am, &c.,
JOHN FINCH.

P. S.—It is my intention to print this and the next letter in a cheap form, for circulation as a Temperance Tract.—*Albion, August 8th.*

THE LATE BARON SIR WILLIAM SMITH.

The last connecting literary link between Johnson, Goldsmith, Burke, and the present time, has been snapped by the death of Baron Sir W. Smith.

The distinguished individual whose death, we now, with sorrow, record, united in his own person much of the genius and the wit of the illustrious men in whose time he had been born, with much of the prejudices of those among whom he died; still, on the judgment-seat, the late baron, when human life was at stake, invariably tempered justice with mercy—he wept over the wound which he, or rather the law, was about to inflict—he buried the acerbity of party in the feelings of the man, and mourned the fatality he had not the power to avert.

Few men gave earlier evidence of the "*mens divinior*" than the late baron. He entered college as a boy, and there distinguished himself. He was a very young man when the novel ingenuity of the reply to the pamphlet of Payne attracted the notice of the celebrated Edmund Burke, who introduced him to his son, and lived on terms of cordiality and friendship with him, until that great man, the Irish Cicero, paid nature's debt. That Baron Smith had his foibles, his weakness, and his prejudice, we are ready to admit. He was a politician before he was a judge; and though the former character should have merged in the latter, he united both to his life's end.

He wrote and spoke in favour of the withering legislative union—he did so with eloquence and spirit, and the ermine was his reward. His conduct must be referred to his English predilections, which were promoted and fostered by an English education, and English associates, against which even the stupendous mind of the illustrious Burke had not been proof.

The conduct of his latter years may he explained by his own last work, the "Metaphysic Rambles." In those interesting little volumes there are many passages which prove that the cry of "the Church is in danger," which, by the way, was an old cry even in the days of Dean Swift, made an impression of his mind which led him to believe, or to act as if he had believed, that the Established Church and the Christian religion were synonimous. This led him to the advocacy of that establishment in all its multitudinous anomalies, and gave a partial bias to his mind when that Church was concerned. His grand error was in identifying it with Christianity. He made a principle of his mistake, and this gave a complexion to his latter years.

It is a remarkable fact that Baron Smith and his late father, Sir Michael Smith, sat on the same bench.

The late judge was born on the 23d of January, 1766, called to the bar in the Trinity Term of 1788, became a bencher in 1802, shortly after a Baron of the Exchequer, and died in the 71st year of his age, after a life, as he himself said in his "Metaphysic Rambles," longer than Socrates.—*Dublin Freeman's Journal.*

REVIEW.

On the Rise and Progress of the Fine Arts. By Allan Cunningham, Esq.; a Dissertation, prefixed to the fourth volume of the "Popular Encyclopedia." 8vo. Glasgow, 1836 Blackie and Son.

We have read this Dissertation with great pleasure. It does not contain—it could not be expected to contain—much novelty; but it puts what is known on the subject upon which it treats in a clear and popular point of view, is enlivened by many just and forcible observations, and is written in an unaffected and perspicuous style.

In the introductory remarks to the Dissertation, two leading epochs of the fine arts are indicated, viz.

"1. Their condition among savage or imperfectly civilised nations, when they represented the gods whom men worshipped, or the heroes whom they produced; and their character among the polite and polished heathen, when science and poetry elevated them into the regions of beauty and sublimity.—2. The appearance of the fine arts in Christian Europe, when a new religion, impressing them with a new spirit, employed them in the interpretation of

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the word of God: with their character, since knowledge, dismissing them from religion, confined them, especially in Britain, to matters historical, poetical, and domestic."

Of the earlist efforts of scientific art, Mr. Cunningham thus speaks:

"The sun of scientific art rose first on Egypt, or on India. History leans to the former, tradition to the latter; but both have the highest claims to antiquity of all the nations of the earth. Looking on the works of both, no one can with certainty say that the excavated tombs and palaces of Upper Egypt are more ancient than those of Elephanta or Elora, in Hindostan. The character of the fine arts in each land seems to be the same, though, unquestionably, the African artists wrought with more scientific skill, with higher imagination, than the artists of Asia. In both countries their object appears to have been the same; and in both, architecture, sculpture, and painting, were united. * *

"The earliest of the Egyptian and Indian temples intimate that they were formed before the principles of architecture were fully understood. The art of uniting millions of small stones into one elegant and harmonious structure, seems to have been in those days unknown; and it was, perhaps, quite as easy to imagine a pyramid or a temple, as to discover cements and metals for uniting the stones, and the means of elevating them a hundred feet in the air. To cut a temple or a tomb out of a solid hill or mountain was one way to avoid the difficulty of uniting many things in one; it was a bold idea, and, to moderns acquainted with the facilities of masonry, seems equally laborious and difficult. But they had no scaffolds to raise, no cements to invent, and no powers to create capable of raising columns sixty feet high, without joint, into the air; or, more ponderous still, those crowning blocks, which lie horizontally over the columns, and form whole ceilings of halls, as are still to be seen in the architecture of the Egyptians. The architects of those magnificent excavations probably smiled when a reformer in art first proposed to saw a rock into a multitude of small pieces; shape these into cornices, capitals, and architraves; and then, with mortar, metal, and pulleys, proceed to unite them into one lofty and splendid edifice. * * *

"But hills were not always at hand, nor rocks commodiously enough situated for the purposes of architecture, and the convenience of princes; and man had to exercise his invention in order to bring the palace and temple, with all their statues, to the side of the sea, or the bank of some navigable river, where commerce had begun to spread her sails. It was then that architecture made her second grand movement; she ceased to bore her way into the obstinate mountain, but, turning the rock into a quarry, found materials which enabled her to add external beaty to internal accommodation; and rear those temples which still triumph over the folly of conquerors and the influence of time."

The following contrast between the sculpture of Egypt, and that of its scholar, Greece, is admirable.

"Colossal magnificence seemed the object of the Egyptian artists; that of the Greeks was simplicity, beauty, grace, and sublimity. The African sculptor desired to astonish; the European wished to delight; the former wrought by mechanical rules, and produced his figures by a formal process, in which the hand had more to do than the mind; the latter called in poetry to his aid, and all but endowed his works with motion and speech. Nor did all this difference arise from more dexterous or more delicate workmanship; it lay as much or more in the original design. The happiest labours of a Greek chisel would have been unable to redeem one of the most naturally imagined statues of the land of Egypt from the original sin of stiff and corpse-like conception. But this triumph of poetry in art was not achieved at once; nor did it arise from the exertions of one master mind. In the earliest and rudest of their statues something lofty and god-like appears, as it were, in the dawn. In truth, the Greeks were, perhaps, one and all, the most imaginative of nations; they listened to the songs of their bards with a rapture which nothing as divine would excite now, and they wandered among their groves of statues of heroes and of gods, and thought of the time when some achievement of their own would entitle them to similar honours. It is true that Greece borrowed the idea of its art from Egypt; the stiff and inflexible postures of the latter are visible even in statues which have come down to our own days. Ease and nature came with poetry to help the former; and those miracles, not of size but of sentiment, were wrought, compared to which the happiest efforts of the artists of the Nile are no better than the doings of the Egyptian magicians in the presence of Aaron and his rod. The poetic feeling of the Greeks is expressed in all their works; all that they looked on and loved was at once endowed with spirit and with life. The neighbouring hill had its divinity, the distant mountains were peopled with gods; the woods, and the streams, and the fountains, were filled with things immortal and lovely; and the heavens above and the earth beneath teemed with spiritual existence. Nor were they cloudy, and dim, and undefined, like the visions which pass before our Gothic fancies. What the Greeks believed in they imagined they saw; and whatever they saw, they had the art to endow with shape, and inform with sentiment * * * * *

"In the science of their art the Greeks seem to have excelled all other nations. Nothing in sculpture in ancient Rome or modern Europe can be compared to the unity and harmony of their statues and groups; no drawing has appeared to rival the exquisite elegance of their bounding lines. All with them is easy, graceful, and simple; there is no straining for effect, no picturesque throes to arrest the spectator; they trusted all to natural beauty of form and divinity of sentiment. Their statues still survive in hundreds to attest the truth of this assertion; and, though their paintings have perished, we have every reason to believe that they at least equalled the sculpture in truth and beauty."

After observing that the temples of Greece were constructed chiefly as receptacles for the miracles of Grecian sculpture and painting, Mr. Cunningham proceeds:

"Let no one, however, suppose that I am insensible to the merits of the Grecian architecture; if it failed to rise with its sister arts, it was from no want of genius in those who professed it, but rather its own character, which limits it and confines it more to the eye than to the mind. A little was taken from the durability discernible in the Egyptian works, and more was added in the matter of elegance; much that was heavy was avoided; columns were shaped by science, and with some reference to the appearance of the structure they had to support; capitals were rendered more airy and graceful, and those enormous rocky roofings were dispensed with in which the architects of the Nile excelled. Nor was this all; ingenious men divided architecture into degrees or orders; one represented simplicity and strength; another united simplicity with elegance; a third added lightness and beauty; and a fourth, preserving truth of proportion and unity of combination, loaded itself with ornament, and carried the florid as far as Grecian simplicity permitted. * * *

"No one," says Mr. Cunningham, "has hitherto succeeded in removing the veil which time has thrown over the origin and progress of painting in Greece. Of all the treatises written on art by Apelles, Protogenes, and Perseus, not one passage has descended to us, and we are obliged to accept the remarks of critics, and the doubtful testimonies of historains, in place of the narratives of scientific and skilful men." Mr. Cunningham, however, follows the example which has been set him by most of his predecessors and from the "critics" and "historians of Greece, gives an elaborate account of the productions of some of the most celebrated Grecian painters. We confess that this always appeared to us to be misapplied labour. Almost every thing told by these writers, respecting art and artists, is evidently apocryphal, and much is exceedingly absurd. For instance, there is the account of the friendly contest between Apelles and Protogenes:

"When Apelles entered the studio of the Rhodian, the latter was absent; the visitor asked for a pencil to shew, as Prior rhymed it,

'How painters write their names at Cos;'

and at one stroke described a true and harmonious circle. When Protogenes saw this, he confessed the presence of a master; but taking his colours, shaded it so delicately and naturally, 'that it seemed at once the egg of Leda,' says the bard, 'or the apple of Paris, or the breast of Chloe,' The tablet found its way to Rome, and was there examined by Pliny; it seemed a large blank surface, till, on close inspection, the delicate lines grew visible." Every artist, who is not predetermined to admire all that is learned and ancient, must laugh at this.

Escaping at length from the mystery and mystification of this part of the subject, Mr. Cunningham return to the more intelligible theme of Grecian sculpture:—more intelligible, because many of its finest productions have descended to our time; and we are, therefore, not left to the vague descriptions of men, who probably fancied (it is not an infrequent mistake at the present day) that, because they had literary attainments and merit, they were competent to pronounce, *ex cathedra*, on works of art. We were much amused with the following rather sly, though very true and judicious remark. It occurs in an account of the Parthenon.

"The sculptures all around the temple related the history, true or fabulous, of Greece. The classic ground of Phidias was the land he lived in: he sought in no far country for subjects for his chisel: our ideas of classicality seem different; when a British artist embodies a Latin song or a Grecian fable, a hundred tongues exclaim classical: they are silent when beauty, and elegance, and dignity, are found in British song or British history. Phidias held all to be classical which was poetic."

But we must defer further notice of Mr. Cunningham's interesting and able Dissertation.—*Lit. Gaz.*

ANCIENT AND MODERN MINING.

Much curious information was afforded at a meeting of the shareholders of the West Cork Mining Company, held on the 3d instant at Salvador House, in the City, as to the manner in which the Danes obtained their copper at the time they frequented the British Islands. This was done by sinking shafts, or pits, of a few feet in depth, and applying the action of fire to the lode of ore in order to its fusion in the earth. In the workings of the company at Horse Island, in the county of Cork, several of these shafts have been explored; and, from the richness of the ore, and the extent of the lode, which is about 15 feet wide, it is evident that the knowledge of the Danes in mining operations was upon the most limited scale. The lode discovered in the largest excavation is composed of a slaty substance, intermixed with fluor spar, and abounds with an infinite number of small veins of the richest ore, so, that it is scarcely possible to strike a pick into any part of the lode without finding the precious metal. It runs nearly due east and west; which, with other concomitant circumstances, is a pretty sure criterion of its continuance. The specimens raised from the shafts of which we have spoken, and which were produced at the meeting, were chiefly crystalised copper, and it was stated that a quantity was about to be shipped for Swansea, when its richness in bulk would be satisfactorily ascertained. Some very curious hammers and other instruments have been found, and also several brass pans. There are various traditions in the country as to these shafts, and which, together with the circumstances here mentioned, would lead to the conclusion that they are even of an earlier date that the Danish period assigned to them. It is a historical fact, that the Carthaginians worked the tin mines in Gornwall. The Notium of Ptolemy, or Mizen Head,* is but a few leagues distance from Horse Island; and as the whole district, of which that island forms part, is one bed of mineral riches, it is not likely to have been overlooked by that enterprising people. Another copper mine is now in work by the company, distant three miles from Horse Island, where the ore which is raised is also of an exceeding richness; and which, upon assay, has been found to contain 35 per cent of pure copper. The place where this mine is situated, is called Ballydehob, or, in Irish, the Town of Gold. It is scarcely necessary to add, that the meeting separated highly satisfied with the state of the Company's affairs, and an unanimous vote to that effect was passed. We, in common with all who desire the improvement of Ireland in particular, as a main feature of national welfare, wish well to the prosperity of an undertaking which must needs, in its operations, largely benefit the surrounding population, by furnishing employment and adequate remuneration. Such we have ever maintained would be the best remedy for the evils which afflict this superb island.

Since writing the above, we have had laid on our table, and now before us, a sample of Mineral from what is called the Danish shaft, on Horse Island, assayed by Messrs. Johnson and Sons at their Assay Office, and certified by them to have produced the extraordinary result of sixty-nine per cent of pure copper, and about fifty-four ounces of fine silver, in the ton of ore. The latter, even independently of the former, is so important, that, if the mass holds out in any proportion like it, we shall only say, several foreign mines will require little further experiment on their products.—*Lit. Gaz. Aug.* 13.

* The Lizard Point, on the Cornish coast, was the Oerinum of the same geographer; and all around, the mines of Cornwall were wrought by the enterprising Phœnicians.—*Ed. L., G.*

MISCELLANEA.

Naturalization of the Vine and Olive.—Mr. Lakanal has addressed a report to the French Academy of Sciences, containing his experiments concerning the naturalization of the vine and olive in the United States. It appears, that his trials have been unsuccessful, and that he is now obliged to abandon the attempt; concluding, that as all his endeavours have failed, it is a matter of impossibility. At Kentucky, after rearing various sorts, in various soils and aspects, he procured grapes which dried up before maturity, and the wine of which immediately turned to vinegar. The fruit of the olive would not ripen in any instance.

Shoes impervious to Water.—The following description of a patent lately taken out in the United States, is from *The Franklin Journal.*—"The soles may be made of plaited flax, hemp, or the inner bark of the linden tree. For the upper part any kind of cloth may be used, and the shoes lined with linen or cotton. The soles are then varnished or covered with the following composition:—One quart of flax-seed oil, two ounces of rosin, half an ounce of white vitriol, which must be boiled together for half an hour. After which take four ounces of spirits of turpentine, and two ounces of white oak saw-dust, which has been exposed twenty-four hours to the sun: mix these ingredients well together, and put them on the soles of the shoes with a brush, or in any other way, which when dried, will render them impervious to water."

Madder.—The madder produced in France, not only supplies that country, but supersedes all other in foreign markets. Some years ago there were only eleven manufactories of madder powder in France, and now the department of Vaucluse alone possesses nearly four times as many, and furnishes to the value of eighteen or twenty millions of francs every year.

Ratel.—M. Guillemin has found a Ratel in Pondicherry, which was supposed only to exist at the Cape of Good Hope.

A Machine on a New Principle, for raising Coals, Water, &c.—"The construction of this power is very simple, and its steady operation is quite assured. Its chief agent is a pair of wheels; or, if necessary, a series, moving with their diameters in the direction of the weight to be raised,—say the shaft of a mine. Taking the one pair of wheels, moving on the same fixed axis, we find that from the end of a radius or arms in each, a chain descends, so as to hang on opposite sides of a square passage. To each chain are suspended, at different but regulated distances, quadrangular frames, to the upper sides of which strong projecting iron rims, moving on the principle of the hinge, are attached. The boxes, or receptacles for the weight to be raised, have corresponding edges on each sides. When the wheel above is turned, and a single box below is placed in connexion with the lowest frame, it is caught by its rim, and with one revolution of the wheel is sent up as high at the frame on the opposite side to that on which it is borne; here it is again caught and sent up to the apparatus on the opposite side again, and so on, by alternate transmission, it is brought to the top of the shaft. The machine being kept constantly laden below, and its wheel constantly turned above, it follows, that at each revolution of the wheel a box is delivered; and thus, in an exceedingly short space of time, a vast body of matter can be carried up through any depth of shaft. [The raising of water is performed by means of the same machinery, only buckets with valves in the bottom are used instead of boxes.] The machine could be most humanely employed in great mines in quickly sending the workmen up or down, to save them from their present tedious and tiresome expedients for that purpose."—*Mining Journal.*

We regret to have to announce the loss which science has sustained by the death of Mr. Edward Turner Bennett, Secretary to the Zoological Society, who died after a short and painful illness on Sundy, the 21st inst. From the affability of his manners, and general scientific and literary attainments, he was highly respected by a numerous circle of friends. He was author of several papers, published in the Transactions of the Zoological Society, and of two popular volumes on natural history, 'The Tower Menagerie' and 'Garden and Menagerie of the Zoological Society;' and he was about to publish a new edition of White's 'History of Selborne,' which would, no doubt, have proved acceptable to all admirers of that interesting work.

A full grown female sun-fish (the *cephalus oblongatus* of naturalists) taken off Beachy Head last week was exhibited on our beach by two Eastbourne fishermen, who had captured this curious inhabitant of the deep. It measured about six feet in length, and seven feet transversely from the extremity of the dorsal to that of the anal fin; its weight was estimated at between 600lb. and 700lb. It was announced in a handbill as a one eyed sea devil. These fishes, called moles, or sun fishes, have the jaws without teeth; and the tail so short and high, that the fish looks as if a portion had been cut off, giving it a most singular truncated appearance. The skin is very hard, and divided into small angular compartments; a thick layer, of a gelatinous substance, is spread under the skin. This species is not uncommon in the European seas, but is very rarely seen near our shores.—*Brighton Gazette.*

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY AND RESTITUTION OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—About the latter end of November last, two parcels, containing together 497*l.* in gold, were dispatched from a banking-house in Paris addressed to a well-known firm in London, and, as per instruction, were taken to the booking-office at Dover, from which the Defiance coach runs. The parcels were booked regularly, and as it was supposed forwarded to London, but it was soon discovered that they had been abstracted on the road. Information was sent to one of the chief London police-offices, and two experienced officers were sent down to investigate the matter. They ascertained beyond all doubt that the parcels had never been forwarded from Dover, and that the robbery must have been committed in that town. Upon further inquiry they found that the parcels had, on their being landed from the packet, been placed in the care of John Matthews, a porter and packer at the coach-office, from which time they were never seen. A variety of other circumstances induced the officers to take him into custody; he was committed, and after a trial at the Dover sessions, before Mr. Bodkin, the recorder, and a most respectable jury, which lasted 17 hours and a half, he was acquitted. On Wednesday last, the 10th instant, at an early hour in the morning, Matthews was taken into custody by one of the town authorities, being found drunk and helpless in the streets. While the fit of drunkenness was upon him, it would appear that he fancied he had been again apprehended on the charge of stealing the money-parcels mentioned; and when in a state of half insensibility he said, "I know what you want, it's the money from the Defiance; I buried it in Nethersole's grounds, and there you'll find it." A Mr. Nethersole, a shoemaker, lived next door to Matthews, and their gardens and other grounds adjoined each other In consequence of the avowal made by the accused, the part of the ground of Nethersole, which he had described, was dug up, and somewhat more than 350*l.* was found, which he admitted was part of the contents of the two parcels. Matthews was detained in custody and he will be eventually sent for trial at the Kent assizes.

RATHER HARD.—Lord Langdale has caused to be struck up in the Rolls' Court, a notification in the following words:—"Gentlemen are particularly desired not to talk in court" Some of the bar have been heard to ask, by what other means than by talking in that very court, the noble and learned lord raised himself to the head of it and to the peerage.

It is said that Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, the present Lieut.-Governor of Plymouth, will be appointed Governor, of Bombay next month, in the room of Sir Robert Grant!!!—*Morning Herald, Sept.* 10.

When Lord Littleton died, leaving Malet a hundred pounds to superintend the publication of an infidel work which his Lordship had not the courage to publish in his life time, Dr. Johnson observed, that he had charged a blunderbuss which he durst not let off, and had given a Scotchman a half-crown to pull the trigger.—*Morning Herald, Sept.* 10.

A HINT TO DINERS IN THE CITY.—A stranger, dining with one of our very luxurious City Companies, had himself helped to the first dish of meat that stood near him; and being hungry, and making no calculation as to the choicer dishes which were to follow began to eat his slices of the plain joint with great gusto. "God bless my soul!" exclaimed a more experienced glutton, "surely you are not going to throw away that beautiful appetite upon a leg of mutton!"—*Book of Table Talk.*

AMERICAN WONDERS.—On the death of a patient of a celebrated medical practitioner of that country it was deemed desirable to have a *post mortem* examination as the complaint had been a little puzzling to the learned Doctor; when, upon opening the body, there was discovered 11b 10 oz. of solid ice! The deceased was said to belong to a tee-total society.—*American Paper.*

The Barbadoes Papers announce the promotion of the Governor-General, Sir Lionel Smith, to the situation vacant by the resignation of the Marquis of Sligo, Governor-General of the Island of Jamaica.

SWEARING OF THE SPANISH CONSTITUTION OF 1812 IN LONDON.—Yesterday morning, at ten o'clock, several noblemen, gentlemen merchants, and others, natives of Spain, waited on John Sandoval, Esq, the Secretary to the Spanish Legation, at his residence, 22, Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, pursuant to public advertisement, bearing the signature of that gentleman, in obedience to a royal decree of the Queen-Regent of Spain, of the 13th ult., communicated to Mr. Sandoval by the principal Secretary of State, under date of the 16th, enjoining all Spaniards resident or transient in these realms to take oath to the political Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy of 1812. The following is a copy of the oath translated: "Will you swear before God and the Holy Gospel to keep the political Constitution of the Spanish Monarchy, sanctioned by the General and Extraordinary Cortes of the Nation, and be faithful to the Queen?" Answer—"I swear." After the preliminaries had been arranged, Don Rafael Tabet, attaché to the mission, having taken the oath, swore Mr. Sandoval, who afterwards administered the oath to the persons then assembled, who concluded the ceremony by affixing their signatures to a certificate; as evidence that they had received the oath, which had been prepared for that purpose. Among the distinguished persons that were sworn in the course of the day were Don Pedro Ortiz de Zugasti, Consul-General of her Catholic Majesty in the United Kingdom, the Vice Consul the Spanish Commissioners of Finance, P. J. Zuiurta, merchant, C. Monetta, merchant, Colonel Carbonnell A. F. Gamboa, merchant, and Diaz del Moral, Minister of the Cortes of 1820.—*Morning Herald September*, 13.

Cooks.—The bee and the serpent, says the poet from whom we borrow our epigraph, extract the juice of the same flower, but the one converts it into honey, the other into poison. To the bee may we compare the skilful preparer of our food, under whose art the most grateful and wholesome as well as the most unpalatable materials, are by "gentle juices" and healthful combinations, rendered comparable to the "dolce liquor" of Metastasio. The English "professed cook," and the "good plain cook," and the whole hierarchy of the kitchen down to the eating-house scullery-wench, are no better than the serpent,—their preparations of food no better than its poison. Thus much we have said before, but we here repeat it, in order to impress upon mothers of families the necessity of knowing something of the uses as well as the pleasures of the culinary art, and of acquiring sufficient practical skill to be able to direct and instruct, or in other words, to form a cook for themselves.—In most establishments in London belonging to the middle classes, the cook is always the oldest among the servants: "a staid, elderly female," ignorant as English cooks generally are, and as obstinate as she is ignorant. Such a being would rather poison the whole of her employer's family than suffer herself to be interfered with in the most despotic government of her kitchen and the exercise of her pretended prerogatives. These elderly dram-drinking persons—thirsty souls, on account of the heat, they say, though they most frequently increase the kitchen fire to a ten-fold degree of needless intensity—claim to be cooks *par excellence*, and the claim is admitted on the sole authority of the claimants. We see every day in the *Times* newspaper, advertisements of "respectable elderly females" to be cooks and housekeepers to "single gentlemen;" as if "single gentlemen" had a better claim to be poisoned with bad cookery than any other class of his Majesty's subjects. These elderly cooks, bearing the perfume of the gin-palace—with sunken eyes and hollow cheeks, and shrivelled skin, hiccuping over the bubbling cauldron on the fire—seem an incarnation of Shakspeare's weird sisters. We lately saw one, pointing with her long fleshless finger to a saucepan on the grate which a very little stretch of the imagination would have made us suppose to be full of beetles' wings, bats' eyes, the hair and nail-parings of dead men. Her face was flushed with malignant anger at some fault found with her by her master, and as we looked upon the crone we could almost fancy that we heard her mutter:—

I will drain him dry as hay:
Sleep shall, neither night or day,
Hang upon his penthouse lid;
He shall live a man forbid:
Weary sev'n-night, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, peak, and pine.

We entreat the reader not to suppose that we mean any thing disrespectful to old women: we respect, we venerate, we love an old woman—there is something beautifully philosophic about her; she reminds us of past enjoyments never to return, of beauty seared by a ruthless and heavy hand without injuring further than the surface; she remains like a beautiful temple upon which time has shed his corroding dew, spotting and deteriorating the exterior without detriment to the internal splendour. Our censure is directed against those old women only who undertake to do that which is beyond their skill,—who assume the attributes of cookery without possessing its elements, or being willing to acquire them, and under whose pernicious manipulation the food, in the words of the poet "si[illegible] veleno." [illegible]viate the evil arising from the employ[illegible] of persons unskilled in cookery such as we have described [illegible] other papers, we recommend that none but young women should be chosen as cooks: 1st, because the chances are that they are not yet addicted to the gin-bottle, nor to the narcotic of the tobacco leaf, in the form of snuff or of a quid,—and we have known several cooks who indulged in both; and 2ndly, because a young woman will allow herself to be taught—unless, indeed, she calls herself a "professed cook."—*Magazine of Domestic Economy.—Examiner, August* 28.

The immense figure of Lablache has caused not a little merriment to the country people, in the course of his musical tour, which, by the way, is represented as being very productive to the party of whom he forms one of the most prominent. On reaching Leicester the front wheels of the coach broke, and the coach itself turned completely over; the party inside consisting of Mademoiselle Assandri, Ivanhoff, and Lablache, were presently extricated from their situation, but on taking the latter out, the crowd assembled burst into a loud laugh, and he good-naturedly joined in the merriment, at the ridiculous figure he cut. At Leicester, it appears, the artistes met with the Duke of Branswick who was proceeding to Manchester, and he offered Lablache a place in his carriage for the remainder of the journey, which was accepted. On the road the solemn and imposing aspect of the great *basso* convinced the spectators that he must be the Royal personage. Whilst the horses were changing at Derby, an old woman deliberately approached the vehicle, and, staring first at the Duke of Brunswick, and then at Lablache, she turned to the latter, and exclaimed with much bitterness, "No *wunder* the balloon *coomed* down with thy weight. Whoy did'st thee go up with Mrs. Graham, thee great hulk?"

BRITISH MUSEUM.—During the present recess several valuable additions have been made to this national establishment, among others a very splendidly engraved sarcophagus of green basalt (nearly the same colour as the celebrated Roman bath), presented by his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, who was present at its arrival at the Museum on Monday. Shortly after the opening in October next, two new rooms, situated over the gallery of antiquities, will be opened, in which are deposited many curious and interesting relics from Upper and Lower Egypt. An immense tank for water has been sunk in the court-yard, with a very powerful engine in case of fire.

STEAM PLOUGH. Lord Henniker stated, on Thursday last, at the East Suffolk Agricultural dinner, that he had received a letter from a friend in Lincolnshire, informing him that in that neighbourhood they had already a steam plough, which would harrow 30 acres and plough eight acres per day.

At Bristol it is anticipated that the advantages of the railway from that place to London will be immense to the agricultural interest. The *minimum* velocity is to be 4 miles an hour, and therefore, at the *slowest* rate of travelling, cattle landed at Bristol at five in the morning may be in Smithfield market when the clock strikes eight.—*Morning Herald, September* 14.

Printed at the Courier Press, by SORABJEE DORABJEE